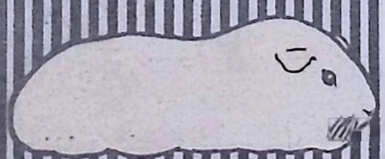
SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

America's Most Read Rabbit Magazine

Three first prize convention show bucks in one picture. At the time this picture was taken the three bucks had a combined weight of 55 pounds. These prize winners were bred and exhibited by J. E. Holtzinger, Altoona, Pennsylvania.



National Flemish Federation SILVER ANNIVERSARY

April 1941

NATIONAL TRADE JOURNAL

For the FANCY AND COMMERCIAL RABBIT INDUSTRY

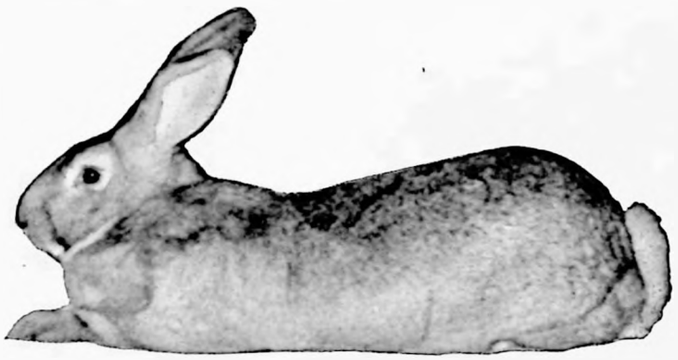
Why the Flemish Federation

By SECRETARY GRIFFIN

The Flemish Federation was formed 25 years ago. Many of the old-timers who become interested back in 1915 to 1925 are still members. I don't think there is any specialty club that has held such a steady membership as has the Flemish Federation. During the entire 25 years we have had only four chairmen of the board and only three secretaries. We have ranged in membership from 300 to 1,000 during that time, at least 40 per cent of these members being with us for 10 years or more. This must prove they have had value received or would not remain with us that long.

We have given our members special ribbons at all shows where three or more belong to the local club. We have given for 10 years a large pot from $100 to $250 at each convention. We have issued 14 Guide Books. This special issue is the fourth we have helped SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE put out, and we owe much to SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE for its splendid cooperation. They've given us space for new ideas each month. Mr. Blair has been a member for 20 years and they have always supported our Guide Book. Now it is up to our members to support SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE in every way they can. When you boost SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE you boost the rabbit business as well as your own business. This issue will be several thousand larger than usual, hundreds of copies will be mailed to beginners. That means new business for you and for me as well as SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

Now back to our Federation. What can we do for you and you for us. Cooperation is the word. The Federation through such issues as this help to educate the public about the rabbit business and the Flemish Giant. We watch every advancement made in Flemish and our Standards are changed from time to time to meet such changes, however I will say the Flemish Standards have been changed less in the last 25 years than any other breed. This means we have almost perfect conditions, brought about by our federation and the cooperative efforts of our members and officers.



Sandy Gray Flemish, Fort Wayne Gentleman. Grand Champion at Fort Wayne Convention in 1937. Owned by Dr. Max Andrews.

Now what about you and your part? It's your duty as a member or breeder to cooperate with us in every way possible. First by belonging; second, by encouraging others to belong; third by supporting and exhibiting at all shows possible; 4th by supporting SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE and 5th being a good sport, boost your breed, the Flemish, but never knock another breed. Every person has a right to his or her opinion, it's your job to be a good salesman and sell Flemish on their merit, not by knocking another breed. Be a good sport, if your customer wants a smaller breed, tell him where he can get good stock. Set an example and let's keep in mind for 1941 Good Flemish; Good Sportsmanship and Good Boosters.

Now to this special edition and the many splendid articles. I want to advise you to read each and every one very carefully. Take your time. Let all the good thoughts that have been brought out, sink in. As these articles cover years of experience and have cost the writers many dollars to obtain this information that they are passing along to you. They are simply carrying out the principles of the Flemish Federation. To educate, to encourage, to seek publicity, to perfect and to unite all in one great family, for the purpose of a bigger and better industry.

(Continued on Page 29)

Vitality Rabbit Feeds Satisfy!

GIVE YOUR RABBITS A

VITALITY BOOST

and "KEEP UP VITALITY" with

VITALITY RABBIT FEEDS

Throughout this winter, build up the resistance of your rabbits with these highly vitamized and mineralized feeds.

TWO KINDS

VITALITY RABBIT PELLETS (to be fed with hay)

VITALITY RABBIT RATION WITH PELLETS (for a complete ration)

Write for a FREE Descriptive Circular Giving Vital Hints on Rabbit Feed and Care.

Vitality Mills, Inc., Board of Trade CHICAGO, ILL.

Vitality Mills, Inc.,

Gentlemen:

My rabbit feed business is growing tremendously, thanks to the very fine satisfaction my customers are getting from Vitality Rabbit Feeds.

I have one customer that consistently grows his rabbits to weigh 4½ pounds at 8 weeks of age.

E. M. GALE,
South Haven, Mich.

Vitality Mills, Inc.,

Gentlemen:

I have Checker rabbits that I have fed on Vitality Rabbit Feeds ever since I started in the business. They are always very healthy and vigorous.

BILLY WATSON.

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

VOLUME 25 LAMONI, IOWA, APRIL. 1941 NUMBER 4

My Experience in Breeding Flemish of Good Type, Balance, Bone and Condition

By J. D. Sadler

By command of my two old friends and fellow breeders of the Flemish, Ted Holtzinger and Lew Griffin, to write something on my experience in making well conditioned Flemish of type, balance and bone.

Possessing little skill as a writer, I am afraid these two old friends have suggested a rather large order for me to execute for much interest to the reader, however, I am glad to pass along the experience gained through many years of good and bad going.

It seems to me to be a rather simple matter to develop large well balanced Flemish providing they are the get of the right strain and are good individuals to start with, and blessed with a normally good appetite and have stamina.

In order to produce good representative individuals of any of the larger breeds of animals, such as Belgian horses, Holstein cattle and Flemish Giant rabbits, the young should start eating the right kind of grain and hay at a very tender age, long before weaning in order to start and keep growing every minute to maturity. The earlier they become accustomed and grow to relish grain and hay before they are weaned, the better, because when the nurse becomes lessened and eventually stops entirely, they will go right on making a rapid growth without a digestive upset or growth temporarily stopped, by consuming a larger quantity of roughage than which they otherwise would be taking at such an early age, had they not developed the early appetite and digestion for it.

All nurse in large quantities does not always agree with tender youngsters, and this not only applies to young rabbits but especially to very young calves, citing the latter because they are usually very rugged.

While we are not raising calves in this article I wish to mention in passing that a very moderate amount of mother's milk in the first few days is advisable to prevent a possible upset in the digestive organs with resultant scours.

Believe the same applies in a measure to rabbits, so if the litter is fairly large all the better to leave a fairly large number in the nest for the first four or five days before moving part of them on a nurse or destroying.

If the mother is known to be a heavy milker, this way of starting the litter is best and it also tends to bring her into earlier heavy production of milk besides assurance that all young are receiving sufficient nourishment to start them on the road to proper development at once, especially where nurse does are used to take any surplus of large litters.

As soon as the little fellows begin to scamper forth from the nest, see that a handful or two of alfalfa or clover leaves are on the hutch floor where they can smell, eat or root around in it. Be sure that any surplus is not left longer than a day before removing and renewing, having plenty of the hay leaves before them at all times until they are at least six weeks of age.

This does not mean that second or third cutting alfalfa or second cutting clover should be denied them as soon as they can take it, on the contrary see that plenty of hay is always where it can be reached and if racks are too high place plenty on the floor but do not leave any after becoming soiled.

The same applies to the feeding of grain, see that plenty is in the dish 24 hours around but also see that it has not become soiled. A change should be made at least once each day and this goes before young appear as well. Your doe should have grain and hay before her at all times after the second or third day from time of kindling until young are weaned.

To gain a large milk production in any animal nursing young, a capacity stoking of high protein feed as well as a palatable succulent ration is very essential, combined with an abundant fresh water supply, with emphasis on that water supply.

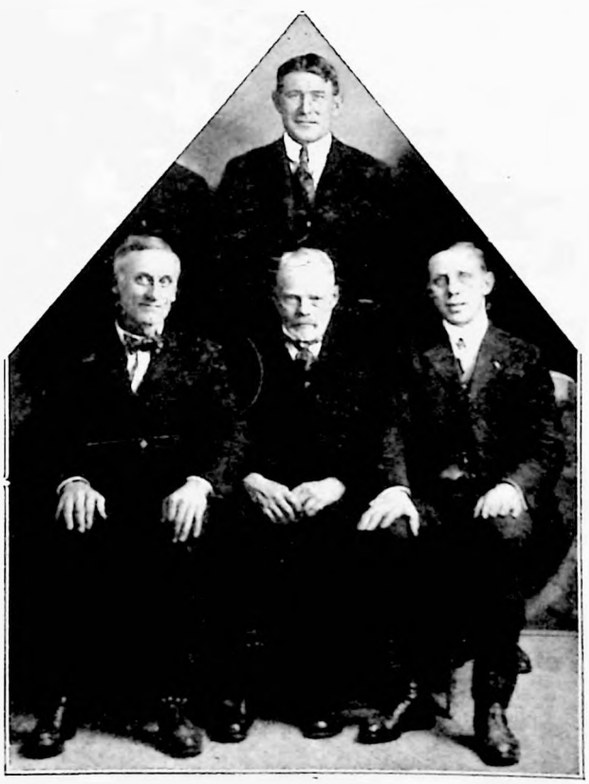
How many times I have been in rabbitries to see dry water crocks in hutches where does were nursing young and where litters were at the age where water was needed in copious quantities.

The old "saw" with us old animal men goes thus, "a dry horse usually is a thin horse," applies particularly to nursing does and growing youngsters so by all means never neglect the water supply and to avoid the possibility of dry crocks place so many in the hutch as will assure a 50 per cent capacity beyond the drinking capacity of the doe and litter.

If one has a large herd, or because engaged in other business requiring most of one's time, caring for the stock once a day will do very well providing sufficient feed and water is placed before them to carry them through the day, except in extremely cold weather when water crocks become frozen solid.

Feeding rabbits twice daily is unnecessary and time wasted if one has had plenty of other work that has to be done, unless it is to give does and litters the once over to see that nothing is lacking in their comfort.

Rabbits in their feeding are unlike many other animals which gulp down their rations, eating more at one time than is good for them unless rationed.



Four present members who attended the 1918 convention at Colorado Springs, Colo. Also at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1921 where this photograph was taken 20 years ago. Top: Secretary Griffin; Left to right: Judge John C. Fehr, C. V. Lemon, Oscar F. Schultze.

A rabbit like a mule will not eat at any one time more than it can comfortably digest if continuously fed enough and for this reason it is safe to feed as much or possibly more at the one feeding than it will consume in 24 hours providing the animal has not been on starvation rations.

I would not advise dumping in a days heavy grain ration to any animal that is undernourished or especially a rabbit that has been unaccustomed to little or no grain, insufficient hay and water or one just received from a long shipment that had run out of all feed and water.

Some judgment in feeding is required at times with any animal to fit conditions such as a doe before and directly after kindling. Usually before a doe is due to kindle her appetite slackens for several days so just go very sparingly with her grain so that she cannot soil it.

Give her just the amount she will clean up in a day and if she eats none or next to nothing place next to nothing in front of her. After kindling feed as you would any other animal that has just given birth to young, very little and that of an easily digested and laxative nature if possible and continue the light grain ration for at least two days gradually increasing until in four or five days when the fever has subsided and her appetite has returned. From then on see that she wants for nothing in grain, hay and water, and a carrot a day in addition is enough for succulence providing high protein grain and hay is fed.

This will take care of capacity milk production even though no succulent feed is available, however if it is summer and green feed is available, feed all she may want after she has been started with a very small amount once or twice a day, and gradually increase until she has what she can clean up comfortably in a few hours.

Mixed grasses and weeds or anything palatable that can be mowed is all right, after it gets some substance from a spring start, except, you city fellows forget those lawn clippings. They are so fine that any amount placed on a hutch floor is apt to sour very quickly and it is a cinch it will be on the floor anyway, whether placed in a hayrack or not. More trouble has come from feeding lawn clippings that any green stuff I know of. The average city lawn is sprayed with tobacco juice, dog manure and what not, that will do your stock no good and besides they don't like fine clippings.

A doe fed plenty of the common grasses or most any greens before kindling will have no trouble nor will the young have before and after coming out of the nest.

When we grew oats and peas for green feed we cut each morning rain or shine, wet or dry, and tossed in all the stock could consume each day and this included does nursing young in nest and does with litters of different ages and no trouble was ever experienced from this kind of feeding after they had become accustomed to it.

Hay was kept before them in racks at all times and while very little was eaten its effect was desirable none the less and of course the amount of grain they would take was before them also. It must be remembered that after an animal gets in good condition the amount of grain and hay consumed is relatively less to maintain that good condition than it would be by half starving and intermittent stoking with all they can get into them, resulting in conditions not nearly so good with this hit or miss care.

Domestic animals are necessarily creatures of habit from having to depend on man's proper or improper care. If they have been accustomed to receiving care at a certain time each day they are expecting and looking for you at that particular time and if you are late they know it and begin to worry. Should you continue this hit or miss treatment your stock will soon begin to show it in lack of bloom that you have so arduously put on them. It is hard to build and easy to tear down and this applies as aptly as anything I know of to Flemish.

An example proving how easily condition of a large herd of Flemish can be maintained by caring for them but once a day and done methodically. In 1932-33 I was down with Fred Holtzinger at Picture Rocks, Pa., where we had such a large herd of Flemish that it took me 6 hours of stepping to get over the herd in feeding and watering alone but the once in each day

To make it as methodical as possible I fed part in the morning and the balance in the afternoon, but always feeding the same ones at practically the same hour. The only exception to the one feeding in each day were the does with litters which were given the once over again to see that they were well supplied.

We surely had condition throughout the entire herd as was proven by our New York State Fair and Pittsburgh National Convention show winnings in '32.

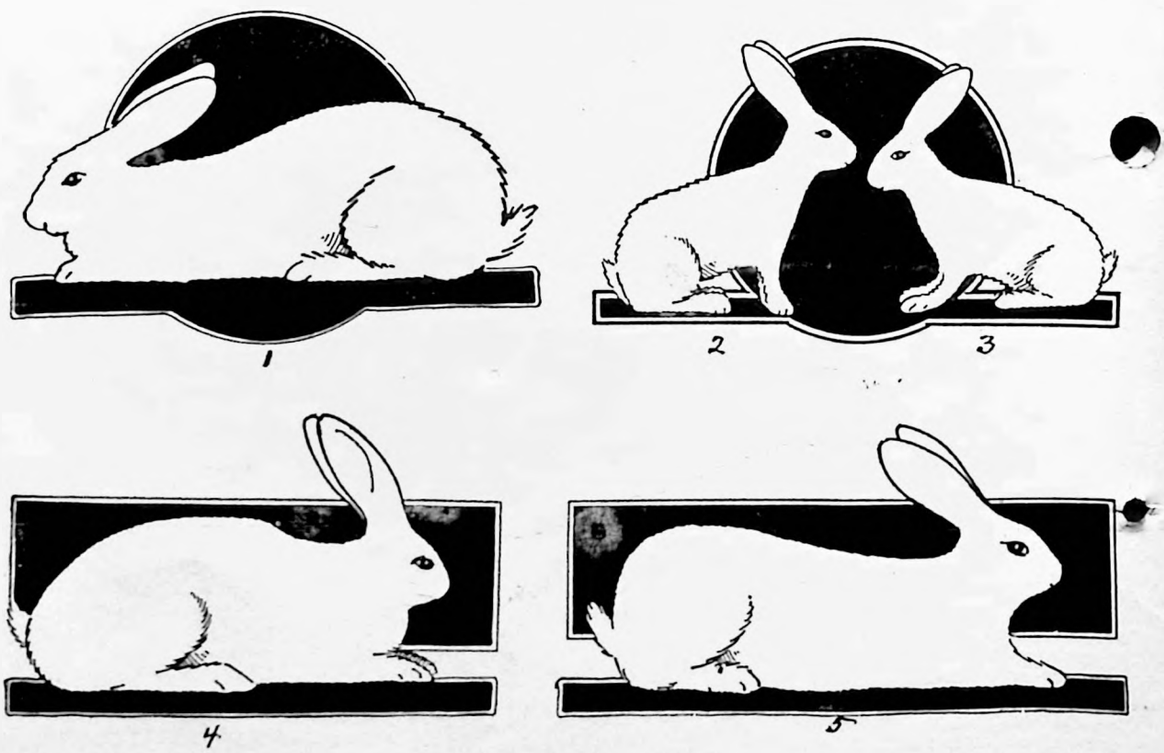
It is the little attentions that spell success with livestock, doing it every day and doing it methodically, that it is about the main thing in keeping Flemish in condition. Anybody can do that if they like their stock and have animal bred in their bones, there is no secret to it, and anyone can grow large Flemish and show them in good condition if you maintain conditions throughout your entire herd at all times. They are always in shape for anything, breeding, showing, and ready to ship to your customers as breeders, laboratory, or meat and have cost less for maintenance as well.

In preparing for showing a few hand-strokes over each animal every day for a week or two before the show brings forth a sheen to the coat, and with whites have water handy to dampen the hands —rubbing the coat until dry, which keeps the coat white, removing little stained spots which will get on some parts of the body in spite of every precaution. However, some of our heaviest showings were made with stock that had very little or no hand grooming or any special preparation, they were just ready at anytime because of constant methodical attention, except of course when moult occurred. Plenty of good bright oat straw for bedding does the trick of grooming good enough, except with an occasional naturally dirty cuss in white, when some hand grooming with water is necessary.

Always turn the water hose on your show crates and let them air and sun out before shipping or you will probably arrive at the show with some dingy whites. N[illegible] about the kind of grain to feed Flemish for best results. In the days before pellet feed was on the market we fed whole oats to a large extent and that feed did the trick fairly well as I look back on it, but with the advent of pellet feeding we found we could develop youngsters weighing on the average 2 pounds heavier at three months of age and correspondingly larger, however we overdid the pellet feeding at first because of lack of experience with this kind of feed and got into trouble in their later d[illegible] velopment with those fed an e[illegible] clusive pellet diet.

Most of the first pellets to appear on the market were heavily doped with molasses and the stock sure consumed pellets copiously because of its sweetness, with the result that they developed cold hard coats, patches of hair falling out, scaly skins and too fat and other undesirable conditions in short the large amount consumed was too high powered..

(Continued on Page 28)



SHOWING GOOD AND BAD POINTS IN FLEMISH GIANTS

No. 1—Showing a well arched back.
No. 2—Showing good straight front legs.
No. 3—Showing crooked or bowed front legs.
No. 4—Showing poor back arch or hump back.
No. 5—Showing straight back lines and chopped off on hips.

How We Feed White Flemish Giants and Select Breeders For Best Results

By MRS. C. R. MAYBERRY

In the production of Flemish Giants we have three principal contributing factors to success, namely foundation stock, management and nutrition.

First I will begin with the foundation stock, which should be selected for general type to conform with the Standard of Perfection of rabbits, as nearly as possible, and by no means should we overlook the health and vitality of each individual. Before mating the does, it is well to place each doe on a large table where it has room to move about; then, stand where you can observe the animal as it hops around in its natural position, and with a pencil and pad check its strong and weak points. Take the same procedure with the bucks and you may discover traits and qualities in them that you have never noticed while in their hutches. In the old established herd where it is possible, we like to take a peep back to the grand sires and dams of these animals to see if we have improved upon the conformation. Before mating the does, compare their points with those of the bucks using careful not to mate individuals that have similar weaknesses, if any exist. After the doe has been mated, place her in a comfortable hutch, large enough to accommodate her and her litter to the weaning age. I would rather discourage than approve the practice of testing mated does to ascertain pregnancy, as some does are very sensitive, and in so doing you may destroy the prospects of a healthy litter. In many instances this may cause injury to the doe.

Care should now be taken to supply the mated doe with a ration containing high nutritional value. We find that a mixed grain ration consisting of four parts rolled barley one part rolled wheat, one part rolled oats, and one part commercial rabbit pellets, fed morning and evening as much as they will consume in 15 minutes plus a few carrots and all the green, leafy alfalfa hay they will eat, proves to be very satisfactory in our locality. Green foods given through the summer months supply the necessary minerals in their proper form.

A few days before the doe is to kindle give her plenty of clean straw and a nest box if one is to be used, and if the weather is cold she may need further protection; but, do not give an 18-pound doe an apple box with a 6-inch hole in it and expect her to crawl into it and perform a miracle. Do not disturb the doe while kindling, and keep dogs and cats away from the hutch.

When the young are a few hours old, we examine the nest, removing any dead or undersized and leaving not more than seven young. It may be necessary to remove others later, as it is more profitable to raise five or six good rabbits than a larger number of mediocre stock.

The amount of feed should be increased for the nursing doe and if the youngsters keep tugging and annoying the mother, it is a pretty good sign they are not getting enough nourishment. Bread and milk given at this age and at weaning time are very good. Provide plenty of clean water and salt, and if the weather is extremely cold, warm the water. Sanitation of the hutch also plays a very important part in the health and vitality of all. Keep a close watch of the youngsters and should any appear with disqualifications, "meat" them at once, giving more room to the others. You will find there is no more delicious meat than the Flemish Giant.

When the rabbits are seven to nine weeks old, it is time to wean them, and we take away only part of the litter, leaving the rest for a few days, as it is not so great a shock to the doe. The young will then be old enough to be graded for imperfections and sexed and be placed in individual hutches. We like to check the growing youngsters over about one a week, keeping a record of their weights and measurements and especially ear length and base; later discard animals for meat which fail in type or are slow in development. At this time a copy of the Flemish Guide Book comes in very handy and we refer to it often. What breeder can fail to be thrilled when he or she comes across that fine upstanding young Flemish with 7-inch ears that is almost perfect.

Our young stock and breeding animals are never kept over fat and they produce stronger limbs and better frames, capable of carrying greater weight when fully matured. We mate our does at 8 months of age, then weighing 15 pounds or up and an average of four litters are expected yearly.

Certainly as breeders and admirers of the Grand Old Breed we have a feeling of real gratefulness for the untiring efforts of the past and present board members and especially the kindly criticisms of our faithful secretary, as the Twenty-fifth Anniversary passes into history, in all their efforts to produce the beautiful Flemish seem in the show rooms of the entire country today. If you are producing good stock you can't afford not to be a member of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, for it will surely help you. When you have some surplus stock for sale an advertisement in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE always gets results in this pleasant and profitable enterprise.

Members of Board of Governors National Federation Flemish Giant Breeders

J. E. Holtzinger, Pennsylvania
Chairman

Lewis S. J. Griffin, Colorado
Secretary-Treasurer

C. H. Pritchard

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Pet Stock Journal

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Entered as second class matter, January 27, 1917, at the post office at Lamoni, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1877.

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No Classified ad accepted for less than 50c. TERMS—Cash in full must accompany every order for advertising. We open no accounts. Last advertising forms close the 20th of the month preceding date of publication. Get your copy in as early as possible.

Items of interest from any and all pet stock associations are welcome to these pages.

REMEMBER TWO THINGS

When writing for change of address on Small Stock Magazine, give both the old and new address.

When sending subscription money, state whether a renewal or new subscription.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Arthur Brunton, 52 Winnett Ave., Toronto. Canada, is our authorized Canadian representative representing this publication for subscriptions and advertising.

THE FLEMISH FEDERATION

We are happy to be able to dedicate this issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE to the Flemish Federation in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Twenty-five years of consecutive service is quite an achievement for any organization. It is largely through the efforts of the fine personnel who have officered the Federation all during its life that has made the Flemish rabbit what it is today. We, who have been in close contact with the Federation the past 25 years, can appreciate more fully the purpose of this organization in its beginning.

If you are a Flemish breeder and are not a member of the Federation we would suggest that you join this organization and do your part in more fully promoting this all purpose breed.

Again, we want to express our wholehearted appreciation for the work the officers and members are doing for this up-and-coming organization. We also want to thank the many breeders who sent us names of their neighbors and friends, who are not subscribers of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, who will be furnished a copy of this April issue.

NEW ZEALAND SPECIAL NEXT

The June issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE will be devoted to the New Zealand Federation as a special issue of the club and the breed of rabbits they represent.

Walter Mann and Mrs. A. L. Stallings are putting in a lot of work on this special issue, and we are sure every New Zealand breeder will want to see an outstanding New Zealand issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE in June.

In order to do the New Zealand justice, every breeder must cooperate with articles, advertising and cuts. All articles should reach Mr. Mann not later than May 1—all advertising should be in our office not later than May 15.

The New Zealand breeders have a wonderful commercial possibility in their breed, and this will be an opportunity for them to tell the world what they really have in the way of a commercial rabbit.

A CORRECTION

Just as we were going to press we received an SOS from the secretary of the Fort Wayne show stating that an error was made in the report as sent to the journals for their last show. In the Sandy Flemish, senior buck class the awards should read: Bert Clemens, 1st; W. L. Whirrett, 2d; John Muller, 3d; Roy Simmons, 4th; and Max R. Andrews, 5th.

Auburn, Calif.

From our last ad in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE we shipped rabbits to 18 states. One breeder sent a trio of our Black Dutch to Denver where they took two firsts, one second and best opposite sex. We feel sure our present ad will bring the same results.

B-B Rabbitry.

My Observation of the Flemish Federation After Twenty-five Years

By EDWARD H. STAHL

The activities of the National Federation of Flemish Giant Breeders during the past 25 years has been a remarkable achievement. The tremendous advancement that has been made by this club in behalf of the rabbit it sponsored can best be illustrated by quotations that I am taking from an article written by Secertary Griffin in the first issue of the magazine then known as Outdoor Enterprises, September 1916 issue, which stated in part as follows:

"Much has been said by many of our Flemish writers in reference to our standard, the size our Flemish should be, the color, etc. In this I feel that many become confused and consider all Giants as Flemish Giants.

"We have many kinds of Giant rabbits, and if a standard were made to cover each color, as some of our breeders suggest, it would take a standard of many pages to cover them all, besides it would cause much confusion in the show room and trouble to our show committees to try and arrange classes for every new colored Giant that might be entered by an exhibitor.

"Now, brother fancier, please remember there is but one Steel Gray Flemish Giant rabbit and standard for same, but our National Standard does recognize the following Giant rabbits: Checkered Giants, solid colored giants, such as solid blacks, solid blues, whites, etc., and in many places the light gray silver of Sandy Giant as called by some are becoming very popular."

Today, 25 years after the above item was written, we recognize Flemish Giants in the following colors: Steel Grays, Light Grays, Sandy Grays, Blues, Blacks, White and Fawn, seven colors in all, the Checkered Giants having a club of their own, known as the American Checkered Giant Club.

From the confusion of 25 years ago, we can now point to many things that have been accomplished by the Flemish Federation; it has classified and clarified the colors of the Flemish Giant rabbit, has made great improvements as to weights; has eliminated by putting into disqualifications such things as white toe nails, etc.; but in my opinion the best suggestions that have been made is the fact that Flemish Giants should be well balanced; extreme long body is, and should be discouraged, and today we find many Giants that stand up, that are well proportioned, that are real giants, so much so in fact that the Flemish Giant of 25 years ago is really a dwarf in comparison.

As to the Flemish Federation itself, the one thing in my mind that makes it outstanding is its consistency; year in and year out, this rabbit has always held its own in popularity; it did not rise to abnormal heights during the business boom, nor did it fall to the bottom during hard times. I could not pay a higher compliment to this Federation or to the Flemish Giant rabbit.

As to this club's members, they are in a class by themselves, they are loyal, support the club in every progressive move suggested, they have backed up its secretary and its board of governors, through everything, they too have been consistent and the slogan "Consistency Thou Art a Jewel" can very appropriately be applied to the Flemish Federation, its officers, its members, and to the rabbit itself.

MICHIGAN STATE RABBIT AND CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Mrs. O. M. Sennewald,
Director of Publicity

Again the rabbit and cavy breeders of this state are planning their spring show at the Michigan State College with the Michigan department of agriculture allocating $[illegible] for one half of the premium money to be paid at this show. The breeders of Michigan are very fortunate to receive this aid from their state for the promotion of the rabbit industry.

C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the college, has had a large part in making this show a huge success. Through his efforts we are permitted to use the new million dollar livestock building to hold our shows.

Bill Ihle and his wife, Florence, will handle the superintending and secretarial work. They report that the plans for the show are progressing and they are looking forward to the best exhibit Michigan ever had.

The 4-H clubs will be one of the high lights. Large cash prizes will be awarded for best displays. It is our aim to encourage young boys and girls in raising good rabbits and cavies; they are the future leaders in the industry.

All breeders, far and near, should attend this show, and make a special effort to attend the meeting and banquet on Saturday, April 19.

SOLD HIM OUT

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Our last ad in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE was very satisfactory, we were able to sell all the rabbits we had to spare. We had inquiries from nearly every state in the union.

Freeman Rabbitry.

ANNUAL SPRING SHOW

Oklahoma Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Assn.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

APRIL 25, 26, 27

Judge: Lewis S. J. Griffin
Colorado Springs, Colo.
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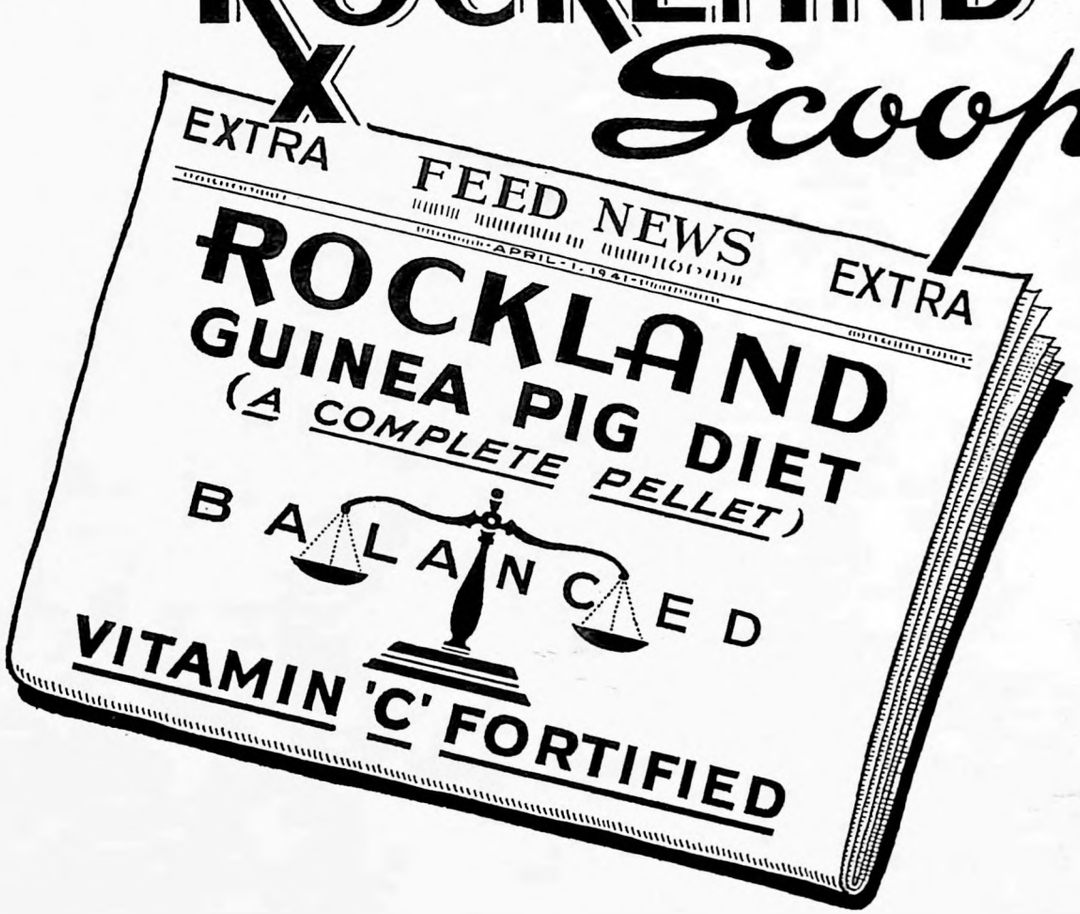

NEW CITY, N. Y., (SSM) APRIL 1.—The introduction of ROCKLAND GUINEA PIG DIET is accepted as one of the greatest contributions to the small animal industry and research profession. A complete diet in pellet form, it was formulated and balanced after thorough bio-assay which included the "B" complex and various factors of all vitamins.

Its purpose was to provide an adequate and a uniform supply of vitamin "C," essential to guinea pigs, thereby eliminating the need of green or root foods as an alternate source. It is sufficiently fortified with "C" to insure the required dosage at all times.

There is no further need to bother with the mess and inconvenience of objectionable greens. ROCKLAND GUINEA PIG DIET and fresh water daily is all that is required. Among some of the advantages with this diet is the simplicity in feeding, labor saving, economy, uniformity of diet, control of protein and vitamin intake and the control of bacterial contamination.

ROCKLAND GUINEA PIG DIET has been thoroughly observed from both a practical and professional point of view for the past year under all conditions. It may now be introduced and accepted as the first complete and proved diet for guinea pigs in pellet form ever offered commercially.

Exhaustive comparisons by our Mr. Herrlein and several leading physiologists have brought out facts which indicate that guinea pigs are more prolific on a properly and adequately balanced diet, that young will grow faster, mortality is reduced and stock in general is actually firm fleshed and uniform.

With the endorsement of the research profession, it is safe to assume that guinea pigs raised on ROCKLAND GUINEA PIG DIET will be preferred.

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NEW CITY, NEW YORK

Why I Like Sandies

By MAX R. ANDREWS

My interest in Sandy Flemish rabbits started when Ignatz Gruber, my father-in-law who as one of the first to import Sandy Flemish rabbits to this country, had to give up developing his rabbits due to an injury.

In 1935 I obtained Mr. Gruber's Sandy Flemish and for his help in the beginning I am deeply and humbly grateful. After attending several rabbit shows and hearing the discussion of Flemish Giant breeders, the color in the Sandy Flemish created my greatest interest. The object I had in mind was to secure the best breeding stock possible also to improve on the type never overlooking the bone as this is just as important a factor in the make up of this wonderful rabbit. It is very interesting to watch the young from the time they leave their nest until they reach the show room. To see the results of your efforts and time spent in developing this fine animal.

With proper care a rabbit that was headed for the butcher shop proved to be National Grand Champion in 1936, known as Fort Wayne Gentleman. Later in 1938, the Sandy Flemish family produced another grand champion for the Country Club Hill Rabbitry known as Dr. Andrews' Soph, winning in the National show at Columbus, Ohio; also first senior doe in the National show at California in 1939. In 1940 another winner, the best Sandy Flemish in National show at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The color in a Sandy to me seems the first item we should consider, and I cannot stress too much on importance of color to the new breeders, as well as good heavy bone which is most essential to produce your type and weight desired. If you have a good buck and a fair doe you will certainly with proper feeding and housing, produce a good type rabbit, but if you try to cross with some other color of Flemish you may improve your type, but you will sacrifice your color. You will not only lose your color but also several months which could have been for the development of the young rabbits. Crossing of rabbits of different color may be very good, provided you know genetically what they carry, if not, do not attempt it as the results may prove very disheartening, unless you are positive in what you are doing. Secure the best breeding stock available and strive to produce a Sandy with fine color, as nearly perfect as possible and also try to improve on bone and type. Over feeding will result in loss of type.

In a final word to breeders and beginners, don't forget, that if you will feed and house your rabbits properly you should obtain the results desired. Above all use patience and don't expect a rabbit to develop over night, you will find some strains develop much faster than others. Many champion rabbits have lost their lives too soon, even before they were given a chance to prove their worth.

Merchants Press

Designers and Creators of Commercial Printing in the Modern Manner

Lamoni, Iowa, March 13, 1941.

Small Stock Magazine,
Lamoni, Iowa,

Attention: Adv. Dept.

Gentlemen:

With our eye on comparative results we wish to tell you how pleased we are with the advertisement we have been running in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE the past few months.

A survey of our records show that the advertisement in your magazine has produced nine times as many inquiries as six other mediums combined. And, this proportion has been maintained at a comparative cost of **one-tenth the cost per inquiry.**

Consequently, we feel that yours is one of the top result producers in the magazine field today. Certainly, it is the top producer in the rabbit and cavy field.

Very truly yours,

A. F. Canavan

A. F. Canavan, Mgr.

Rabbit Pelts in Demand

Just back from an extended trip into the eastern sections of the United States, M. H. Brossia, general manager of Reliable Fur Industries, of Montebello, Calif., expresses much enthusiasm relative to conditions in the fur market. Mr. Brossia made the trip both ways by airliner. He not only visited several sections of the New England states but attended some business transactions in Eastern Canada, having been in Montreal and Quebec, as well.

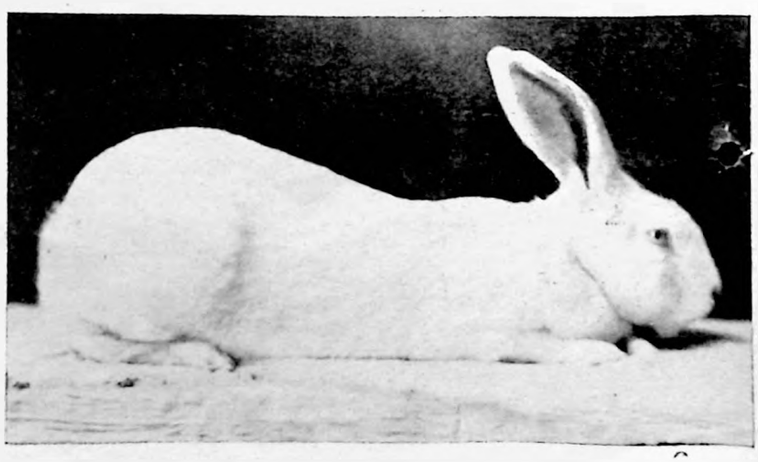
"Two very bad storms were encountered in the Rocky Mountain section," said Mr. Brossia, further stating that all passengers had to be transfered from regular plane to stratoliner service at Albuquerque, N. M. "Despite the stormy trip east," said he, "I found nothing 'stormy' in connection with the fur market upon reaching New York. Cessation of shipments of skins from Europe on account of the war has brought about a rapidly growing demand for all available American-grown supplies.

"With increasing national prosperity, which is conducive to more extensive fur garment buying, it is reasonable to predict that demands for domestic furs will not only remain steady, but will be greatly expanded. The lack of imports into Canada has already brought about a situation bordering on the acute. In New York there are some evidences of uncertainty due to impending labor troubles, which may bring about strikes in the near future among employees of the fur trade. This situation tends to hold down fur and textile merchants' purchasing committments, pending clarification of the difficulties.

"The general market conditions are very gratifying for producers of rabbit skins at the present, however, should prices rise too rapidly, the situation is likely to be reversed, causing supplies to exceed demands. It is to be hoped that governmental policies will result in maintaining a reasonable price structure, which will tend to keep demands and available supplies on an even keel. Such a situation would naturally permit the reaping of greater benefits from the results brought about by increased buying of furs and fur garments on the part of the public."

An interesting discovery was made by Mr. Brossia while calling on some of the leading felt hat manufacturers. He stated that he found the hat people are already working on subsitutes to be used in hat making, in the event hatters' fur supplies become inadequate to meet demands. Among the materials being experimented with so far, it seems skim milk processed into casein fiber is proving the most practicable. Further experiments, it seems, are being made with wool fiber and with milk casein. It does not appear any of these substitutes will eliminate the use of fur, but certainly they will aid, if successful, in making available quantities of real fur go farther.

While the Reliable firm has consistently maintained service in all branches of the rabbit industry for a period of 15 years, it has, more recently devoted much effort to developing large scale fur purchasing and marketing facilities. At the present, it is said to be the largest individual fur purchasing organization in the United States, maintaining an eastern division in New York, in addition to its main plant on the Pacific coast. Mr. Brossia stated that rabbit skin prices at the present are the highest they have been for many years, being approximately 100 per cent higher than one year ago.



Krajicek's Grand Champion Reg. 2280 LP, 19-pounds. First Senior Buck and Best of Breed, New Haven, Conn., National Convention Show

The Golden Fawn Flemish

By JOHN T. COON

Fawn Flemish first made their appearance about 7 years ago. Their introduction and early development came about through the efforts of Mr. Holtzinger, of Altoona, Pa. They were granted a standard at the Colorado Springs Convention in January, 1938. Since then they have increased in number until at Grand Rapids they were led only by Whites and Sandies.

Their present growing popularity is not due to a passing fancy but has a sound basis. First, they originated from Sandies. Sandy Flemish have always been known as the leader in size, weight and bone of the Colored Flemish. That Fawns are holding their own in these characteristics is evident from the entries in shows the past year. Second, the Golden Fawn is a solid color. All breeders recognize the advantage of a solid color in that it is easier to hold and thus more attention can be given to the improvement of other important details. For example, from a litter of Fawns just as with Whites, the breeder can select those rabbits having the best type, bone, and etc., that make up the superior rabbit. The rapid improvement of Fawns in size is in no small measure due to this advantage of a solid color. The fact that White Flemish taken on a whole are recognized as ahead of the colors in type and size is due to this same reason and it is also going to work that way in Fawn.

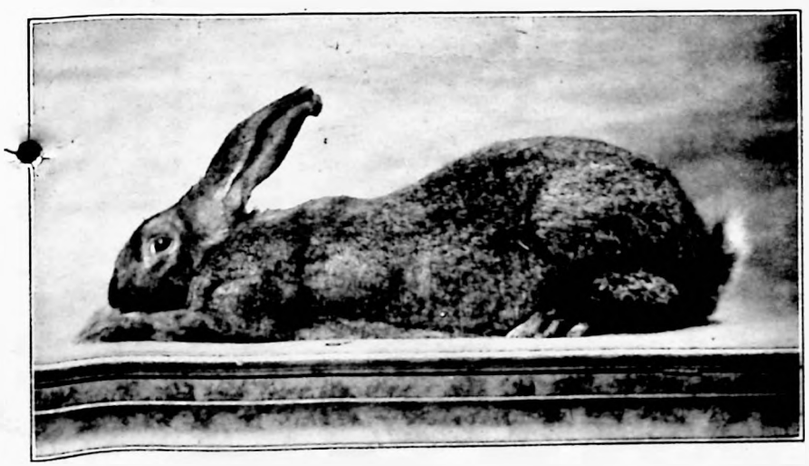
Golden Fawns make a striking display in the show room. Their unusual color together with their size always attracts a large number of old breeders as well as visitors to the show room. Another interesting fact is the number of new breeders who have started with Golden Fawns and more important have stayed with them.

They require the same care as other Flemish of course. Plenty of room, outside hutches that are as cool as possible in the summer time, and easily cleaned are essential factors. No two Flemish breeders feed alike yet both may have success. Flemish take on weight easier than any other breed because they have large appetites but it is not necessary to feed them accordingly, in fact that is where many breeders starting out with Flemish make their big mistake and thus suffer much disappointment, blaming the rabbit rather than himself. During the summer months I have found that feed costs may be cut by feeding a lot of green feed, especially alfalfa, and the does and bucks will produce better in the fall because they do not have an excess of fat on them and they have absorbed many needy minerals which green feeds contain. However, much care must be taken in starting them on green feed and seeing that all of it is cleaned up. Flemish can take care of a large amount of roughage and it is surprising how much a doe and litter will eat of green alfalfa and thrive on it.

It has been my experience that Fawns as well as the other Flemish should be kept bedded with straw. Some successful breeders do not do this but the beginner will save himself a lot of trouble if he will keep plenty of straw on the floors of all seniors.

At the present time Golden Fawns are widely distributed throughout the country. It is now possible for anyone who is interested in them to select his foundation from several different breeders, many who have developed strains of their own by introducing the blood of different strains of Sands and thus improving the vitality, size and type of the Fawns. All Fawn breeders should begin now to develop strains of pure Fawns. Some are doing this now. These breeders naturally will have an advantage in selling because more inquiries now ask for does or bucks with pure Fawn ancestry. These breeders also will have the best color and providing they selected good breeders otherwise they should get the largest percentage of show specimens in their litters.

Forest Hill Hutches, Gate City, Va., says: Our ads in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE have surely brought in the orders.



Courtesy Roy A. Green, Leavittsburg, Ohio

BEST Rabbitskin Market In The U.S.A.!

Each year, Reliable Fur Industries buys more American-grown, raw rabbit pelts than any other purchasing organization in the United States.

And Here's Why!

Reliable price quotations, printed and distributed monthly, represent the AUTHENTIC market prices affecting all kinds of American-grown, raw, commercial rabbit skins. The ONE dependable price list . . . recognized and accepted by both large and small skin shippers . . . from coast to coast.

Reliable's big volume buying capacities permit extremely LOW-MARGIN handling costs . . . extending very important benefits in TWO directions. The result: Shippers get more money for skins . . . manufacturers with whom we deal direct, get essential "large-lot" supplies with more economy. Because of these large scale operations, Reliable maintains an indisputable market leadership. A position evolved from 15 years devoted strictly to the rabbit industry . . . to the constant improvement of marketing facilities for rabbit raisers . . . in every part of the nation. For convenience to shippers, and to save you transportation costs, we maintain two skin-buying divisions. If located east of the Mississippi, send skins to our Eastern Division. If west, ship to our Montebello plant.

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Light Gray Flemish

By E. W. MURRAY

The breeding of any colored Flemish to the standard of perfection is an art, and when one wins in the show room under good competition the breeder can be justly proud. Too often a breeder trys to breed too many different colors instead of specializing in one or two. This is particularly true in California where today I do not know of one breeder who has any Light Gray Flemish.

The Light Gray when bred to the standard is one of the most beautiful rabbits I have ever seen. And one of the best I have ever seen was Mr. Holtzinger's "Light Gray." He was at the Santa Anita show and at that time was about 7 months old and in prime pelt.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the color of a Light Gray, but my idea is the color of a gray squirrel of the middlewest. When they are in full coat, of course. This color is an even light gray, has no reddish cast and of course no brassiness or sandy color.

A good light gray like "Wild Gray" has a clear ring color—something like a chinchilla only not as light and plain. The belly and under the tail will be white. I maintain that standard Flemish production is a specific undertaking and requires special consideration. The word light does not appear very often in Flemish advertising. Some breeders advertise "Grays"; this may mean Sandy Gray, Steel Gray, or Light Gray. Some mention natural grays, look out for such advertising because in all probability these are Gray Flemish that are not pure and will not reproduce themselves or Flemish of like color and characteristics. I notice show reports from various parts of the country listing "Grays." Let's get away from this as the standard does not list any such Flemish as Grays or Natural Gray, and anyone entering rabbits in such classes is not fooling anyone but himself. We have standards to fit, 7 different colors of rabbits. Let's breed the colors so they will come within the standard.

It is worth while for a competent rabbit man to put forth his best efforts to produce some extra good Light Grays. And there will be an abundant demand for such stocks when cultured to color, size and weight, remember we don't want to see how large we can get them, but we do want to see size along with balance. Judge Lewis S. J. Griffin has been preaching balance for years. We would not have destroyed the beautiful Light Grays we had 15 years ago if the Flemish breeders would have kept balance and conformity in mind along with size. Color was entirely disregarded in the struggle for size. Now when we look around for these beautiful Flemish, but few are to be found.

If you wish to start with Light Gray write to the secretary of the Flemish Federation, he will put you in touch with breeders whose works has developed some real Light Grays—don't expect to get them cheap, for fanciers do not work for nothing and neither do specialists, and any breeder who has real Light Grays and who will sell them as pure breeders is a specialist and should be paid for his efforts when raising the Light Grays—raise what the Standard calls for, few rabbits are more profitable and not one of the Flemish is more beautiful.

JUDGES' DIRECTORY

Rates: You will be listed under this heading for $1.00 a year. With Small Stock Magazine subscription, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise stated, all are licensed by A. R. & C. B. A. Write them when your show needs a good judge. All the judges are also registrars.

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INDIANA

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The Importance of Size and Balance in Flemish

By JESS RHODES

A breeder who has success raising Flemish that are Giants, keeps only youngsters that stand up well off the floor, with extra heavy bone and plenty of length.

There is nothing more beautiful on a show table than a well developed Giant with weight and size, balanced into true Flemish type. To be balanced properly, a Giant must have a frame large enough to carry the weight. Do not try to put 21 pounds on a frame that will look better with 18 pounds. Flemish will seldom overeat until they are fully grown, and that is why the special class and young seniors look so good on the show table.

An old senior will carry more fat, and their skin will loosen and sag, so breeders must watch their Flemish after they get 10 or 11 months old to see that they do not get that flabby appearance.

Old-time breeders of the Giant Flemish know that size is obtained only by using the very best blood lines in both sire and dam. Beginners may think that by using an extra big buck with an average Flemish doe and by culling out all of the small youngsters, they will soon increase the size of their rabbits.

Many breeders will build extra large pens with runs and high boards for the rabbits to jump over, thinking this will make them longer and larger. If this were true it would not take long for a breeder starting with little Polish to build them up to Flemish size.

It is true that by housing Flemish rabbits in an extra small hutch will have a tendency to shorten them, and they will become chopped after several generations. This is due to lack of exercise, but with 18 square feet of floor space a Flemish will develop just as large as they will in a pen a m[illegible] long.

My advice to Flemish breeders is to start with the very best stock that you can buy, keep the litters small enough so that the doe will have plenty of milk for all, and save only the very best for the breeders.

A. R. Walter & Sons. Middleburg, Pa., says: Our ads in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE do the business as we are able to dispose of all of our stock we have for sale this way.

Fred L. Berry, Los Angeles, Calif., says—"I am getting plenty of inquiries from my advertisements in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. Last month I sold 21 Chinchillas and New Zealand Whi[illegible] which were shipped to 16 differ[illegible] states."

BLUE CHAMPION.

Outstanding Blue Flemish bred by A. Weygandt, Chicago, Ill.

Why We Like Steel Gray Flemish

By MR. AND MRS. L. T. TAUTFEST, Todhurst Rabbitry

There are many reasons why people are attracted to various hobbies and many times these hobbies lead into a business. I was first attracted to Steel Gray Flemish Giants in a show room because of their color. A real good Steel greatly resembles a Silver Fox and so aroused my admiration that I was resolved to possess some of these rabbits for myself, little knowing the difficulties and work involved in producing really good Steel Flemish.

When I finally purchased breeding stock and started to raise Steel Flemish it occurred to me that because of their great size they might be hard to handle and maybe even vicious. This is not true, for of all the breeds of rabbits the Flemish is the most friendly and easy to handle. I have often seen in the show room many smaller breeds of rabbits scratch and bite and squirm until the judge found it almost impossible to handle them, but I have yet to see the first Flemish that presented this difficulty on the judging table, however, occasionally their large size makes it hard for the judge to handle them and here I might add, there is no more pleasing sight than to see half a dozen large Steel Flemish on a judge's table. This particular characteristic of being a friendly and docile animal has been one of the chief factors in binding me to Flemish and particularly Steel Gray Flemish as the ideal rabbit to raise.

Flemish are truly Giants among rabbits and for this reason it is more difficult to produce a well balanced animal than in other breeds. Care must be taken to see that animals of good bone are bred so they can carry the weight of a Standard Flemish. Its ears must be long with a heavy base so they will be held erect, thus, giving the Flemish its stately appearance. The head should be large and of a bull dog type to hold the ears and make the rest of the rabbit appear in proportion. To produce all these qualities the breeding of Flemish is no easy task, indeed, this should be a challenge to anyone who is interested in fine animals and test their ability as breeders, for, if a man can produce good Flemish he can consider himself a real rabbit man.

The Steel Gray Flemish is the most difficult of all Flemish to breed for color. Whites always produce Whites and Sandies run true to color as well as Golden Fawns. In the Steels, Blacks and Light Grays, often appear in the same litter and while Steels with a good background often produce complete Steel Gray litters, they always vary in Steel coloring, some running too light and others too dark, so another problem presents itself; the choosing of the best even colored Steel's to be saved for breeding stock in order to produce a fine even colored animal. This problem of breeding for color as well as size has always been a fascinating problem to me. It has always seemed to me that a white rabbit is just a white rabbit in color no matter what breed. While producing good whites is a difficult job it has always seemed to me that the problem of producing a good Steel Flemish is an accomplishment that will thrill the heart of any true breeder.

To every breeder the greatest thrill is produced when he has his animals in the show room. The winning of premiums and the admiration of visitors and fellow-breeders are the supreme joy of his accomplishments. It is here that the Steel Flemish is indeed king because they are not a nervous animal, their great size and their fine coloring make them an ideal show rabbit. They attract more attention and praise than all other types and breeds of rabbits. They are also a very good utility rabbit, producing fine market rabbits in seven or eight weeks and the fur is equal to any fur. The Flemish is not a fad but a good solid breed of rabbits holding their popularity year in and year out in all parts of the country, and always king in the show room and each animal has a distinct personality that is uncommon among most breeds.

If you are thinking of changing breed of rabbits or raising more than one breed or are a newcomer into the rabbit industry and want an all around rabbit let me urge you to try Flemish, and, most assuredly, Steel Flemish and be converted into a real Steel Gray Flemish fancier.

Harry E. Williams, New Carlisle, Ohio. says: Please renew our subscription for three years. We have taken SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE for a good many years and we just can't do without it.

Pleasant Hill Rabbitry, Wingate, Ind., says "I find I am lost without SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, so here is my dollar for another year's renewal."

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White Flemish and Why I Like Them

By DR. B. E. KRAJICEK, Scribner, Neb.

Back in 1921, while attending an Omaha local show, I got to see some of my first White Flemish exhibited by Burt Swalley of Nebraska City. At that time our White Flemish barely made registration weights. I however, liked the looks of them and decided to have some. About that time, a man in Virginia had a world renowned white buck called "White Jack" that had won something like 75 blue ribbons, weighed 18 pounds and had traveled thousands of miles to every corner of the United States. I wanted some of his blood so I got it prompto. It was very easy as everyone owning any White Flemish "had it."

The stock I bought must have been of a recessive nature as they just made registration weights with good care. They were good considering White Flemish as a whole at that time, as they always brought home the blue ribbon. However, Flemish breeders were after "size" so I had a hard time selling them. I turned to Ed Stahl for help and he promised to do all he could as he knew I had good rabbits and gave them the proper care. Later, he wrote me that he had sent out 1,000 circular letters and didn't sell a White Flemish. I decided I wouldn't keep them as my colors were doing so well for me and the colors at that time were far superior for size and type. Most of the breeders of the Whites quit like I did, but there were a few good breeders such as Jack Reed and Mr. Starbuck of Salt Lake City and J. D. Sadler of New York that held on. My hat is off to these fine gentlemen that had the gumption to keep going. Some of these breeders conceived the idea of crossing Whites to colors and then back to Whites. In this way, they improved the size and type of their Whites. When a White was obtained, this White mated to a White produced 100 per cent Whites, regardless of their family tree. Other breeders mated colors with putty noses, white feet and toe-nails, and in this way produced pure Whites. From about 1922 to 1928 I raised colors only. I used New Zealand Whites for nurse does. I had thought some of buying a White Flemish buck to cross with my New Zealand does to increase their size. About that time I noticed an ad in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE that a man at Morrison, Ill., had three young White bucks for sale, priced at $2.50, $5.00 and $7.50. There wasn't much difference in the price of the poorest and best so I bought the best one. I didn't know it at the time, but this buck was really my first entry into White Flemish. I was very pleased with this buck and glad to see the wonderful improvement that had been made in White Flemish. George Ball of New Castle, Pa., had two outstanding White does at that time, so I let him have this buck. He developed to weigh 16¾ pounds and won 5 firsts and specials for George. George was so well pleased with him, he mated up one of the does and sent her to me. Out of this mating came Krajicek's Lady Luck Reg. 2139R, 19 pounds, first and special, St. Paul, Minn.; first and special, and heaviest rabbit in show at Des Moines National; first and special, best rabbit, all breeds, Altoona, Pa. From that moment on, my White Flemish have won in the best shows all over the U. S. A. Along in 1935, I turned my hutches over to Whites only and today I feel they are "king" in the Flemish fancy. I truly believe that the breeders of colored Flemish would do well to cross to the Whites to improve size, ears, bone, and Flemish balance. In 1931 Krajicek's Lady Luck kindled Krajicek's Lucky Lad, Reg. 6106T, 20¼ lbs., first junior, Scribner; first and special, best White, Wisconsin state fair; first and special, best Flemish, St. Paul, Minn.; first and special, best Flemish and best rabbit in show, Kansas City Royal. At the Kansas City show there were nine grand champions entered and 14 states were represented. He also won first and special and best opposite sex at Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif. In all he won 10 silver cups. You will note that I said he won first at Scribner. This is a small show, but in that day I was very proud of the win. In those days we had a real rabbit club of about 20 members. Most all raised Flemish and they were good ones. Anyone raising anything else was looked upon as a sort of a social outcast?? We had C. R. Pinneo and Burt Swalley do the judging and it was often remarked that a first at Scribner was a good prospect for a first at the National. This was well illustrated at the South Florida Fair Convention show. My doe that won first and best in the show at Scribner was first and special, Best Flemish doe, Best Flemish, best doe all breeds, best type doe in show all breeds. Henry Romberg's doe that was first 6-8 here won first 6-8 at the National. Harlan Milligan's doe that was first junior here was junior champion at the National. At the St. Paul show the boys gave us special recognition by offering a silver cup for best Flemish from Scribner, Neb. I have always had a real thrill in developing a good White Flemish. Some of the colored Flemish breeders tell us that it is a much easier job to produce a good White than it is a color as we can forget all about color and toe-nails. In a way I feel this is a handicap as in order to win best Flemish over a color we must outshine them in every section and I am sure our Whites have more than held their own. I have always bred for Flemish balance as Lew Griffin keeps telling us to do. I like to see extra heavy bone, grand length of body tucked up in a splendid arch, deep massive hindquarters, good pair of shoulders, long in legs, with lots of daylight under them. I like to see an ear 7 inches long, with an ear base that looks like it is part of the head itself. If you have a Flemish with a 7-inch ear, that is thick and well set on and you have a body built around it in perfect balance you indeed have something with real size and beauty. I would not give a hoot for a Flemish that weighed 25 pounds that was short in legs, short in ears and so flat in back that when posed on a table, looks like a sack of bran. Speaking of ear base: My junior champion buck at the Columbus convention had the best ear base on a Flemish I have ever seen and they were thick and a full 7 inches long. He also had the other qualities to go with it and was never beaten in the show room. This was Krajiceks Top White Reg. 70[illegible], 18½ pounds. His grand sire, Krajicek's Stilts, Reg. 4546V, 16 pounds is the buck that really placed ears on my White Flemish. Any of you breeders that have extra long ears on your stock, I will wager will find Stilts somewhere in their pedigrees. The latest fine specimen I have produced is Krajicek's Top Majorette, 18½ pounds, a granddaughter of Krajicek's Top White. She was first 6-8 and Best 6-8, all colors at Grand Rapids National; first senior, best White and best Flemish all colors at the rec[illegible] Ft. Wayne show. Judge Roy G[illegible] mentioned her wonderful Flemi[illegible] balance in February issue of the SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE and I got a leter from Judge Lewis Griffin stating this is perhaps the best doe he has ever judged with a possible one exception and he'd like to see the two together. This article was supposed to be 800 words and I haven't started to tell you about a number of other fine grand champions I have produced. I could tell about a lot of interesting experiences but I have taken up more than my space already. What success I have had I attribute to proper line breeding to perpetuate a certain type, the proper feeding and care and the proper housing along with a lot of hard work. "It wasn't easy," I've been at it now for nearly[illegible] years and I still feel I have [illegible] to learn.

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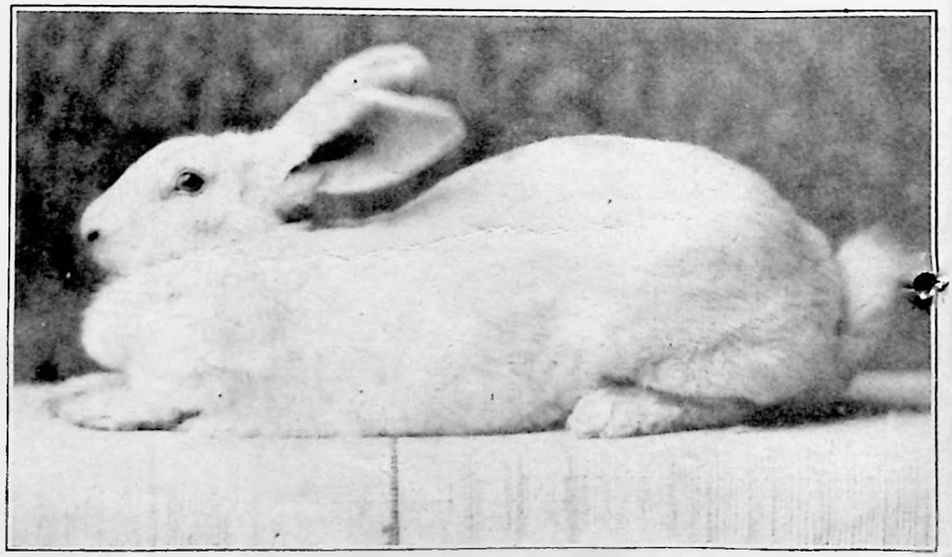

Eagle White Bird, Reg. 9141-V, Weight 18 pounds. First Junior, class of 22 and Junior Champion Santa Anita National. Bred by Dr. B. E. Krajicek, Scribner, Neb.

A Well Balanced Flemish

By JOHN C. FEHR

Being one of the charter members of the Flemish federation and having served as chairman of the board of directors for 15 years I can truthfully say the Flemish Federation under the leadership of our secretary, Lew Griffin, is the strongest and best organized Specialty Club in the country. Very few changes have been made during the past 25 years either in our constitution nor our standards. The same type and color that won 20 years ago would win today, but we have gone back as far as color is concerned. We fail to see the beautiful Steels, formerly exhibited by Wilson Brothers, Jack Villar and others. Nor do we see the clean, light grays by J. M. T. Wright. But color is not what I want to discuss.

There are two very serious faults with the average Flemish we find in the show room. One is the short coupled Flemish, over-fat and weighing from 17-18 pounds. The weight alone does not make a Giant. You must have length of body, heavy bone, large head and ears on any Giant properly proportioned too have it weigh over 16 pounds. It is not my intention to find fault but our average Flemish is entirely too small in frame. Under disqualifications we find that length under 20 inches should disqualify, 200 inches is entirely too short for any really good senior Flemish. Let's compare this with our present New Zealands which calls for 18½ for bucks and 19½ for does, this is ideal, consequently a good New Zealand well proportioned could be an inch less or an inch more, if an inch more it would come in on our present measurements of Flemish. What our Flemish breeders must do is to cultivate a sense of proportion. You should be able at first glance to detect a well balanced Flemish. If it has a long, racy body we know it will have long legs, ears and tail, but legs are invariably too fine and head is narrow. I consider this just as serious a fault as the one too short coupled.

Another serious fault and I believe overlooked by both breeders and judges, and that is the body section which calls for body as long and powerful as possible with full, broad fore and hindquarters, plump chest, hindquarters to be thick, broad and massive, but nothing is said about the saddle. We have only 5 points for head and 15 for body, yet how often do we see a first prize winner with a wonderful head and ears, fairly good shoulders, massive hindquarters but not filled out and practically no flesh on saddle. We are inclined to lose our head when we see a first prize winner with long ears and extra good head. I admit the head development of a Flemish is important, but if we sacrifice the other more important sections which make an ideal specimen, then we have taken a backward step. My experience in breeding Flemish, judging them and visiting Flemish breeders and attending shows, convinces me now as it did 25 years ago, that the ideal Flemish well proportioned and in breeding condition will very seldom go over 15 pounds, and many of our best producers will weigh much less.

Don't judge by several specimens in the show room that weigh 18 to 20 pounds. Get the average weight of the senior stock in the best Flemish herds in the country and you will have your eyes opened. It's not only an injustice to the beginner but it's poor business to try to make the public believe that it's nothing unusual to produce 18 to 20-pound Flemish. I suppose I shall again be called a Meat Hound, but it's these exaggerations in weight and size that has kept the Flemish Giant from becoming more popular as a commercial breed. There is much I would like to say along these lines and I hope some day to be able to discuss the question of New Zealands versus Flemish Giants for commercial purposes, or facts and fancy.

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The steadily growing demand for rabbit furs produced by American raisers since the beginning of the present war in Europe, is again well indicated by the recent removal of the National Fur Dyeing Company to new and enlarged quarters.

Vastly increased orders by manufacturers, states Irving Gruman, head of the firm, has necessitated that we increase our plant facilities, in order to meet these growing demands for dressed and dyed furs. The company's new location is at 447 South Hewitt Street in Los Angeles. The firm buys its raw skins direct from rabbit raisers, dressing, dyeing and shearing them under one roof. The new plant is fully equipped to handle large volume business, with room for still future enlargement. Finished furs are shipped to manfacturers in all parts of the nation.

Mr. Gruman has been identified with the raw hide and pelt business in Los Angeles for the past 18 years. He stated that his firm is now paying the highest prices for raw rabbit pelts that they have paid in the last decade.

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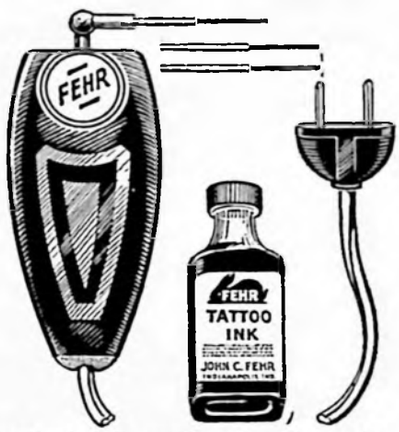

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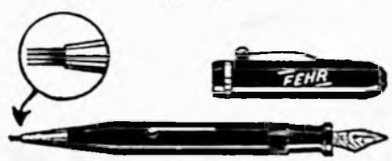

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JOHN C. FEHR

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Old-Timers You Can Help

By ROY COUNSMAN

Now that you have started something with the 4-H club at the Grand Rapids convention will you continue to help them with advice through the columns of this magazine. Did any one of you old-timers ever see an article on how to condition your rabbits for the show room, especially in the early fall months when the fur is beginning to fly. What you feed them and how you brush and pose them! I never saw any such advice but here is how one old-timer gave it to me before the last convention show. When he had 47 of his own to get ready he took time out to come to my hutches and help me select the ones that were to go up to the show and gave me plenty of advice. No, I am not tooting Ted Holtzinger's horn or giving him any free advertising for any one of you fellows that know Ted know just what I mean, for the results speak for themselves. Six Flemish went up to the convention, three firsts and three seconds. No, they were not any of Holtzingers blood lines, but it was his help and advice. There may not be a novice near you to help but if you write an article to this press I am sure SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE will be only too glad to put it into print.

Now here is another item that some of you may smile at and say: What is wrong with that fellow, is he color blind or don't he know his Flemish, I suggest that a few of you old-timers get together and have a full page color plate of each of the following colors, placed in our national Flemish Giant guide book: Sandys, Grays, Steels. Sure, it is going to cost more money but who would not pay extra for a book like that.

Again let me suggest that the committee be Lew Griffin on the Steels, John Fehr on Grays; and Ted Holtzinger on Fawns; with some of those fellows around Ft. Wayne on Sandys. Now, why the color plate? Well, I saw a beautiful big Fawn doe disqualified for off color. When the owner asked the judge what the color should be he pointed to a New Zealand Red. The next one he disqualified was a Sandy buck for having too much length. In one of Judge Fehr's books on Flemish he quotes: "Use the yard stick first and the scales will balance themselves. So that is why I ask give us a color plate on Steels, Fawns, Gray and Sandys, then you will not hear the exhibitor say, "Well Ill be darned if I ever show where that fellow judges again".

Now, here is where we can all help. The squad car just pulled up to my hutches and out jumped the Lieutenant and a plain clothes man. I was sure that I was in the dog house for keeps but when they ask to see my rabbits I sure felt a lot better. I unlocked the hutches and let them have a look — then they began: How much do they weigh? What do you feed them? How old are they? After an hour or so they both went home with a pair of Gray juniors. Also each one of these fellows had a half dozen issues of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE and one had a Flemish Guide Book. Now I have two subscribers for SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE and two new members for the National Federation of Flemish Giant Breeders as well as two more meat customers, So come along you old-timers, let's hear from you through these columns and keep the best rabbit in the world on top and that is the Flemish Giant.

And now, Mr. and Mrs. Secretary, in a discussion with other breeders we were wondering if there would be any chance of you getting together and having your shows in a circuit so that we could get our stock home and rest them up for a week or so before sending them out on the road again? There are a lot of shows we have to miss because the dates are too close together. What do you think?

Leonard Rabbitry, White Lake, N. Y., says—"I want to take this opportunity of telling you what a splendid magazine SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE really is. An advertisement in this paper always brings fine results."

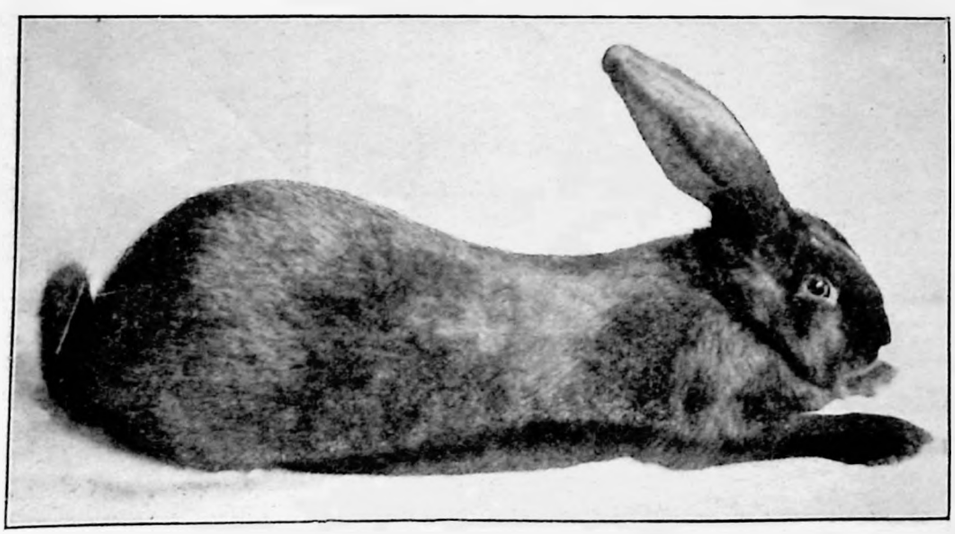
Merle Rydaut, of Temple, Okla., in a letter sending for rabbit accessories, has this to say of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE: "Enjoy every issue of this fine magazine and just regret it is not published weekly or semi-monthly anyway."

My Experience with Flemish Giants

By V. N. ASHTON

I started raising rabbits in 1913. I had Belgian Hares and New Zealand Reds. I thought quite a bit of them until I saw my first Flemish which was not a Flemish. A friend of mine bought a Steel Gray doe supposed to be a Flemish. She was a very good looking rabbit; I finally traded him out of her. Then I heard of the Botkins Rabbitry at Delphos, Ohio. I wrote him that I had a very nice Flemish I would like to get bred. Well, I heard from him and took the doe over to his place on a traction car the next Saturday. When Mr. Botkin saw my Flemish, weight 10 pounds, 5-inch ears, light bone but very good steel color, he smiled and said, "That is no Flemish, that is just a rabbit with a steel color." Well I went into his rabbitry. The only doe he had weighed 16 pounds, a very nice Steel. My eyes liked to pop out of my head. He had this doe sold for $25. The breeder was slow in sending for her. He showed me the letter and check and said he would send it back for the doe had littered and he couldn't ship her. He was selling out. Did I want that doe, but $25. WOW! I had thought that should buy all the rabbits in the country. Then I traded my rabbit for a Flemish buck, Steel Gray. He was blind in one eye, 10 months old and he weighed 12 pounds. Fair color. Then I found a breeder here in Lima that had some fair Steel Flemish. I gave him 10 to 15 head for one doe. I kept trading with him until I got three does. Then I was in the rabbit business in a big way. I raised Steels, Blacks and Light Grays until 1921. I put an ad in Outdoor Enterprise Magazine in March, 1921 — cost me $1.60. I sold $120 worth of stock from that one ad. Then I heard from J. A. Cline, of Pomona, Calif. He wanted to know if I would be interested in some Sandy Grays. Well, he hit the nail on the head, I was looking for some. I sent at once for a doe and when she arrived there was a young doe with her. It was one of his young. He was one of the most honest breeders I ever had the pleasure of dealing with. I bought 32 head from him that year and some good ones too. I paid from $5 to $50 for the stock. The $50 doe was first Sandy in a class of 45 head. I still have her ribbon. She lived two weeks after I got her. Yes, some tough luck but I didn't stop. I have had Flemish ever since and always will. I love to see a good big Flemish, good head with a good set of ears, nice long body, well filled out with a nice well arched back and plenty of bone and good even color. Think that is bad to look at? No, I say not. I also like the Flemish because as a rule they are good mothers and good natured. I prefer 15 to 16 pound does for my breeders, but we all like to see how big we can raise them. In using a nurse doe I much prefer the nurse doe to litter with my Flemish or a day or two later. I find a nurse doe that litters before—her milk is a little old for the young. They do not do as well.

I enjoy judging all breeds but I feel at home with the Flemish. So here is hoping Brother Flemish Breeders that we can have the largest entry at the convention this year at Fort Wayne, Ind. Send your donation for Flemish pot to Lew Griffin, 812 East Costello St., Colorado Springs, Colo. Write the Fort Wayne breeders telling them what you will do to help put on the greatest convention to date. Let's go all to Fort Wayne, Ind., the last week in November.



A Black Flemish buck, well balanced.

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Sixteen Years with the Flemish

By J. E. HOLTZINGER

It seems like yesterday when my father-in-law helped me build my first hutch for Flemish Giants or rather since he built the hutch from a picture I had found in an old issue of a book written by John C. Fehr on Flemish Giants. (I am a left handed carpenter).

Yet 16 years have passed by and from that modest start with three Light Gray Flemish has grown a strain that has been responsible for 102 first prize convention show winners, over 2,000 registrations in the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and a rabbitry that now produces something over 2,000 head a year.

I am always glad that I started with the best Flemish I could find at the time I started. That trio from imported German stock set me back several months wages as I was not earning such a handsome salary at the time but they did get me off on the right foot and are the foundation for 15 years of rather profitable rabbit business.

I had them for several years before a kind fellow breeder introduced me to the show game. He helped me select my first trio for a show near Philadelphia and he also recommended me as a member of the National Federation of Flemish Giant breeders to which I have belonged ever since. That first guide book was a revelation to me. I guess I wore it out by constant reference to it and it was through that original guide book I believe it was the third edition for them, that I became acquainted with several breeders who later were to contribute greatly to the building up of my herd.

My first venture into a color other than Light Gray, was a Black doe bought from the Colorado Wizard, our own secretary, Lew Griffin. She was bred when ordered and had a litter of Blacks and Steels. Later when crossed to my Light Gray stud buck she produced several fine families of Steels. A Black son from her first mating produced several fine families of Steels and Blacks when crossed to my Light Gray does and II had three colors of Flemish.

After reading in the guide book about a fine Light Gray buck that belonged to Dr. B. E. Krajicek, of Scribner, Nebr., I wrote him for some stock and bought several Light Grays and Steels from him. A little later I added some Sandies from the Krajicek stud and also bought a great Sandy buck, Hector II, from MacVicar. These Sandies crossed well with my original strain of Light Grays and soon I had some Sandies that were winning from coast to coast.

It was through the guide book that I made the acquaintance of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE which since that time has come to my home every month and through whose columns I have sold most of the stock I have raised in the past 16 years.

My first White Flemish were obtained from an advertisement I read in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE from Jule Sadler, famous originator of the Snow Flake Strain of White Flemish and they also crossed well with the rapidly growing parent strain of Keystone's although it took me two years to come out with all Whites again.

My first Blues came from Boley away out there on the Pacific coast and that big 19-pound Blue doe was a sight for anyone who liked them big and handsome. I crossed her with Steels and Blacks and soon built up a nice little family of Blues and have always been sorry that I sold them all to an English fancier in 1934. Have now started a new little family of Blues from some original parent stock that traces its ancestry back to the old Blue Ventura doe shipped in here by Boley quite a few years ago.

George Ball and many other fanciers have contributed a little blood at various times to this Keystone Strain of Flemish and always the contact points have been SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE or the guide book.

One thing is certain, the Flemish Federation has always been fortunate to have many real fanciers willing to let some one else have some of their good bloodlines to improve their own strain. I have never found any Flemish that amounted to anything for sale at bargain prices. Like everyone else, I have at times succumbed to the lure of price and then have regretted it afterwards. Real quality has always been able to command a good price and I guess that is why for 16 years I have stuck with the Grand Old Breed because year in and year out the breeding stock prices have been high enough to permit operations to yield a profit and then too they have produced commercial stock at prices that justified the feed bills and trouble to raising them.

Just a paragraph about the Golden Fawns that were originated here. They came from a line of line bred Sandies and in 10 years have spread throughout the country. At first many of the old-timers were opposed to them and it was a job getting a standard through but I am glad we did for today they are one of the most popular of all our colored Flemish and add a real touch of color to every real Flemish show.

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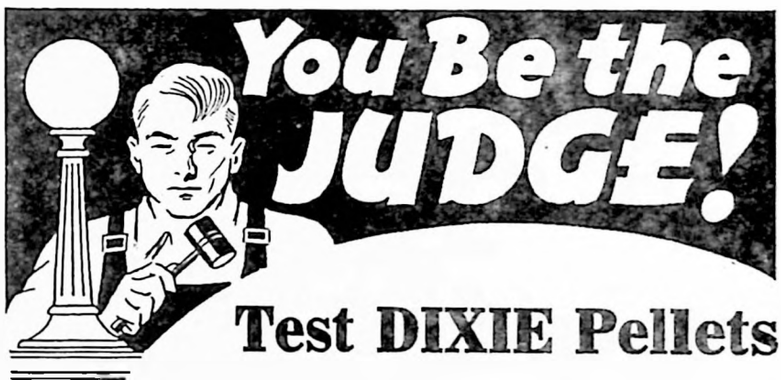

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Why Flemish are a Commercial Rabbit as Well as a Show Rabbit

By WILLIAM (BILL) PRESCOTT

It was my fortune to get some White Flemish stock among the first rabbits I had owned since I was a kid working for Mr. Tobner, owner of the Cavy Distributing Company in Kansas City, Mo., where I myself was born.

I fortunately too have had my fling at Castorrex, Whiterex, Chinchillarex, Checkered Giants, all colors, and the so-called commercial breeds, New Zealand Whites and Reds, Chinchillas, American Blue and American White, Blue-eyed Beveren White, Polish and breeds too numerous to mention, but since I've settled down to making my entire living from the rabbits I adopted my own breed which we named Clovelly, named after the city in England where my grandfather came from. We also adopted this name for our new frosted package which has gone over so well. This White Flemish rabbit is generally known as Polar Bear White Flemish originated out on the west coast and was brought out greatly to the front by none other than our friend, Ted Holtzinger, of Pennsylvania. We first obtained our stock when it was exhibited at our Cleveland winter show in the year 1932. Since that time we have been able to improve its use in the commercial field very much. We first noticed how free this stock was of ordinary bad tendencies such as bad temperament, or mean disposition. They are gentle and the mothers make the best nursing does we know of. They were free from colds, liver diseases or intestinal upsets. They had massive shoulders and hips. They dressed out better than any rabbits we could buy from any source. We hit on the plan to commercialize them and after trying for several years to breed them by charts and what not we found they reverted back to some original which must have been excellent as their furs were excelling in the shows as among the best of all breeds, only we were running into some trouble maintaining Flemish standards for weight. But many big, outstanding Flemish breeders purchased them for their ear base, massive heads, shoulders and hips.

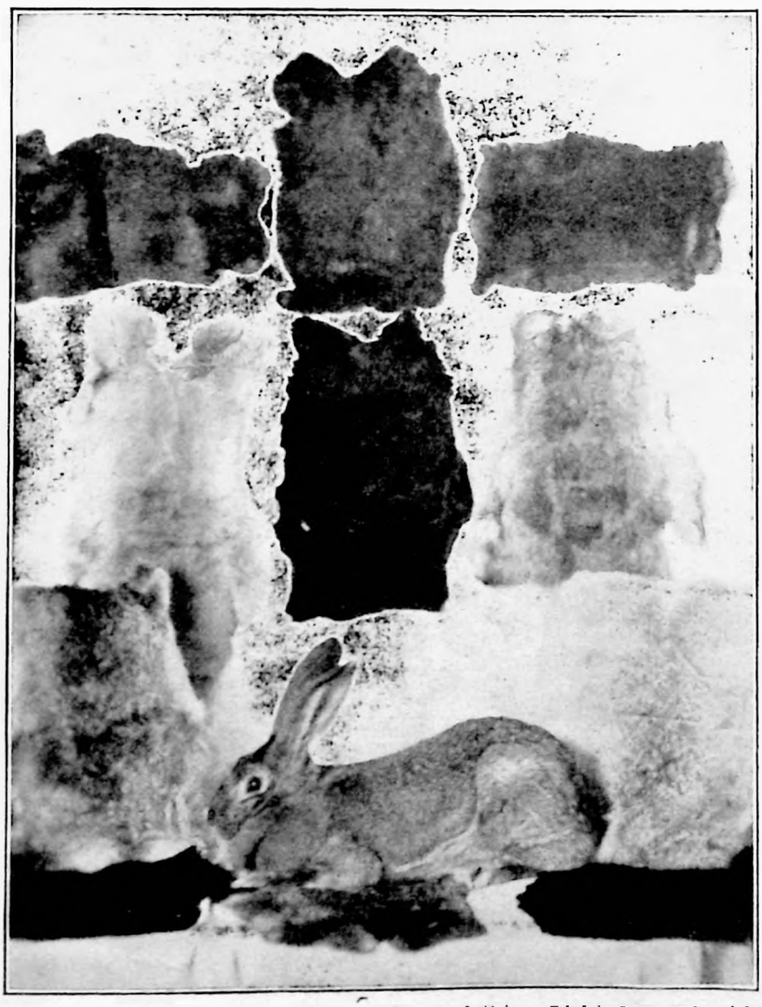
They maintained all good points except the extreme sizes, so after consulting breeders who had been in the rabbit game for 30 years or more we were advised to inject the original Flemish blood back into them and this by the way was suggested to be Natural Grays, Steels and Blacks. We didn't want to sacrifice the now famous shoulders, hips, heads and large bone we had so it meant purchases of champions in those colors to get an improvement, namely, size, type and fur par excellent, with no sacrifice whatsoever in meat qualities.

They still carried the wide loins and well rounded hips without the bareback effect of backbone or the punched in hips so many other big breeds get, such as caved in hips with the hip bones sticking up like the edges of two big plates or platters, nor did we lose the fine fryers or bakers. They would dress out like a great big mammoth frog with lots of meat on front and hindquarters and among the most gorgeous carcasses ever beheld on a meat rabbit and they ate as if they surely had been tenderized, no stringy or tough meat in our rabbits. Our trade noticed it. We had calls at Thanksgiving this year for the fast growing big fellows to where I began to think the turkey fellows were losing out on their annual big show. Why we dressed out nice young fellows, 6, 7 and even 12 pounds until there wasn't table room to form and set them to show their full effectiveness and every fellow that had one would come back and want more. In fact, when I attempted to push some small fryers off on my butchers they said don't bring any more of those pee-wees. We want those big ones. Now believe it or not, in a small order of rabbits for one week we would get say 90 rabbits ordered and 60 would go as roasters and 30 as fryers. Why? Because rabbit is a big family meat and the house wives soon found out it beat all other meats for popularity and could be stretched to cover several meals and was actually the cheapest and best meat to buy and the best liked by their families.

Well they started jumping down my neck. I mean the rabbit fellows. They said, "Why are you selling all the breeding stock. We are in this industry to sell our offspring." I would laugh and say, "Fellows, we've missed the best bet since the beginning of raising rabbits and that is selling and raising the Giants." Well they couldn't compete because their so-called commercial stock would only dress out 4 and 6 pounds and hog fat.

People who had never eaten anything but a fryer where the meat just dropped off the bone, began to ask for the roasters and said, "Why, those big fellows are a real knockout, you must have tenderized them as all big rabbits we ever ate were as tough as nails." After being told they were scientifically raised young giants they began to understand and were cautioned to cook them slow and long. Cover them well and baste them even more than turkey and the sweetest, most edible meat would thus derive from their efforts.

A quickly fryed young giant just about melts in your mouth and a stuffed 4-months-old giant is like the nicest fat little porker you ever ate with an apple in its mouth, and for shows, all I can say is they bring just three times as much per rabbit for fancy show rabbits as any other rabbit you may mention and why? Because any one knows that in America, we Americans just aren't interested unless whatever they are getting is the best, the biggest and the most expensive and they have a right to think so because it is true. We agree no one ever got rich giving three bucks for a rabbit and selling its offspring for 50c. But when you pay a real price for something you are darn sure you or no one else is going to be giving away the same thing for nothing. Hence, a real commercial rabbit is and always will be a real show rabbit and the Flemish crowns them all.



Flemish hides of quality backing up the real thing. Light Gray Flemish owned by Griffin Rabbitry.

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Judge John C. Fehr shown picking a good one. Judge Fehr is a charter member of the Flemish Federation.

Why I Like Blue Flemish

By W. A. SELDON, Provo, Utah

Fifteen years ago the Blue Flemish Giant was as popular as any of the other colors but due to some unknown cause this beautiful color has disappeared from the show room.

My strain dates back about ten years when a few Blues of light color were being bred from an old Utah strain of German origin predominating in Steels and Grays. From this strain I have bred my present line of Blues which I have improved in color and size by breeding back into the Steels and Blacks, white blood must be kept out as the infiltration will cause stray white hairs to appear in the blue coat.

A good Blue Flemish Giant must have a maltese blue color similar in color to that of the Maltese cat, the color must run from the guard hairs down to the skin if possible and must be free from white or any other color foreign to the Blue. The toe-nails and eyes must be even in color and as near to that of the body color as possible.

These characteristics make the Blue a very interesting and beautiful animal in any show room Here again as in the other colors, length and ranginess are important, ears and heads must balance with the bodies. Another feature of this color is the quality of fur which is dense yet fine and makes a beautiful pelt similar to the Blue Fox. At the present time I have 15 does in my herd producing Blue Flemish. I have found them to be excellent mothers and will rear six or seven healthy youngsters to the litter and averaging 5 pounds each at 8 weeks of age. If only six are left in the litter they will average 5½ pounds at the same age. They are hardy and will respond to good care placing them at the top as a market animal.

My Blues have alfalfa hay before them at all times and each evening receive their ration of pellets (amount regulated according to the individual animals response and to the results).

Two or three times a week I feed a small quantity of carrots which makes a real show conditioner as well as a stimulant to the production of milk in the case of nursing does.

I believe that in the next few years the Blue Flemish Giant will again take its place in the ranks of the show room's best, and I shall do all in my power to bring them back by breeding them even larger and better.

Steel Gray Flemish

By JACK VILLAR

I have been asked many times of late if we have as good Steel Flemish at the present time as we had in the past. The answer is: NO! Why haven't we? Because we haven't the proper gray color to work with that we had in the past. We have the real fancier that took time to perfect the proper gray. The best Steels have come from gray and black matings, the sire black with at least three breedings of black back of him and the same with the gray doe. She must have three or more gray breedings back of her, the more the better. The gray should be free from Sandy. You want an even ticking body color. Color of head and legs to match body and a real white belly color, the less Sandy on nap of neck the better.

You may ask, how are we to get Grays at present if we haven't any. This will take a little time to perfect proper colors. One may take these Light Sandies we have at present and mate up with a good Black buck, but he must be bred Black three or more breedings, not a black buck out of a white doe or some other Sandy. One can kill off the Rusty Sandy, little by little and do select mating. You may expect some rusty Steels from this mating. These may be mated with a gray buck and soon you can expect some good Grays. Here we shall have to do some inbreeding to perfect the Gray color. One may have to use the same Black, sire back on to the Grays. Also one must remember at all times that the doe you started with was a Light Sandy, or maybe some other color. But keep records on all color lines. One also can get some good Steels from Steel to Steel if the proper colors are back of the Steels.

You can expect split litters of Grays, Blacks and Steels from this mating. If any Gray is mated back to a Gray you can get a good Gray, but at all times keep away from the Sandy color. Blacks are important at all times in the breeding of any colored Flemish. White is the worst mating one can make for Steels while one may get a fair Steel once in a while. Also some Grays. The worst danger is getting them full of white hairs all over the body. In the past, large Sandys were used to get size and more bone. At present we have plenty of Blacks with bone and size, length and weight. A good steel should be free from any brass or sandy cast. Also free from that sandy brown nap of neck. It should have a Blue Steel color over body, head, ears and legs to match body color, and a light undercolor, with as white belly color as possible.

In closing will say that Blacks are very important in the breeding of all colored Flemish but should be bred from Blacks. One can use them for Black ticking on Sandy or Gray for good Steels on Gray and to perfect good Blues.

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Origin and Brief Description of the Flemish Giant

By C. F. WHITNEY, Omaha, Neb.

So much has been written regarding the origin of Flemish, that it seems unnecessary to go into that here, but a few words on the subject may be of interest. Authorities differ as to the real beginning of the Flemish Giant. However, it is undisputed that Flanders, from which is taken the name of the breed, was the country of its adoption and dissemination throughout Europe several hundred years ago, and later over the entire world. It was a long time called the Patagonian rabbit and is generally believed to have been taken to Europe from the Argentine republic by the Dutch, who, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, carried on trade with Central and South America. The earliest authentic record of the Flemish Giant was about 1860, when stories of rabbits of enormous size were brought to England from Flanders and parts of France. Weights were claimed of 18 and 20 pounds which were probably exaggerated. The first Flemish exhibited, although impressive in size were not handsome. The color was a dirty gray with bars on the legs, ears lopped and general appearance uncouth.

However, it was but a short time until breeders organized for the purpose of improving the breed. Various experiments and crosses with other breeds worked wonderful changes. Weight and color improved from time to time. Winning specimens in the leading British show, the Crystal Palace of London, weighed 16 pounds and the color was designated as Steel Gray. American fanciers imported Flemish Giants from England about the time of the Belgian Hare boom in the early 80's. No special notice was attracted to the breed, however, until about 1910, when rabbit exhibitions were being held in connection with the poultry shows throughout the country. Soon the Flemish Giant was established as a favorite, owing to its large size and variety of beautiful colors. Today the Flemish rabbit is one of the leaders in numbers exhibited at all the principal shows and is being sold at the highest prices since the days of the ill-fated Belgian boom.

Previous to about 25 years ago, Flemish were bred chiefly in Black, Steel and Light Gray. About that time specimens of the natural or Sandy Gray were brought to the middle west principally from the west coast. While they were of large size, the color was as a rule poor, of a dirty gray, similar to that of the wild cottontail and totally unlike the beautiful color known as golden sand which we see on the best purebred stock of today.

Along with improvement in color has come a marked increase in size, especially in Whites and Sandys, specimens of 20 pounds being not uncommon, and weights of considerably more have been recorded. The weight of the average mature Sandy doe is probably about 16 pounds, that of the buck slightly less. The largest animal ever bred by us weighed 20 pounds but 16 to 18 pounds has been the rule for grown stock in normal flesh. Two or three more pounds can be added by the use of fattening rations. A well developed Flemish doe should measure 26 or 27 inches from point of nose to end of hips, the buck slightly less, and with legs outstretched front and back, should measure one yard over all, the largest recorded having measured 42 inches. Sandy Flemish will average about 2½ pounds at one month, 6 pounds at two months and 10 pounds at three months.

In addition to its importance as a meat and fur rabbit the Flemish is ideal from the standpoint of the fancier, because of its large size and the fact that it is possible, so it is claimed, to get all the various colors in one litter, Black, White, Blue, Steel, Light Gray, Sandy Gray and Golden Fawn. However, the colors are usually bred pure which can be accomplished in a few generations.

Latest adition to the list of varieties is the Golden Fawn which originated as a sport from the Sandy. Although I have never heard it claimed, I believe the color is the result of close mating. The first Golden Fawns of record were kindled seven or eight years ago in the rabbitry of J. E. Holtzinger, of Altoona, Pa. Two of them appeared in a litter from a doe mated with her sire, who was also her grandsire. One of the young was a doe from which has descended most of the Fawn stock now bred in America. To support the close-mating theory, the first Fawn I ever saw was kindled in our own rabbitry from the mating of a doe to her half-brother with no Fawn at all in the pedigree of either as far back as the record could be traced. Fawns may be pure after a few generations and are at present the most popular and valuable of all the varieties of Flemish. Last year in our hutches one Fawn out of five young was considered a good percentage. We now have a month old litter of eight of which five are Fawns and another litter of five, all Fawns. The latter is a Fawn-to-Fawn mating. Sometimes the colors of the pelts of the Golden Fawn and the Golden Sandy are somewhat similar but the varieties are entirely different inasmuch as the Sandies are born coal black and the Fawns pure white, resembling the white variety except as to toenails and eyes which carry about the same color as their Sandy brothers. The skin colors are always distinct, never spotted nor mixed. Admission of the Golden Fawn was favorably voted upon at the Colorado Springs National Convention three years ago and it now has been duly given place in the A. R. & C. B. A. Standard of Perfection.

My Hobby Horse

By GEORGE M. MOORE

Speaking of hobbies, I sure have had lots of them. First and last—Rabbits. Well I remember as a boy of 10, my mother bought herself a Belgian Hare for me to look after and that is why I am so crazy about rabbit meat. I inherited it from my dam and she sure was a wonderful dam.

When I went to feed my rabbit I saw something in one corner. I ran in the house crying and told my mother there were rats in with my rabbits. She laughed at me and told me they were baby rabbits. Sorrow turned to joy and I have been a lover of livestock ever since. I bred rabbits, white rats and mice then I took Queen Victoria's Shilling which meant I was a British tommy. I raised dogs in far away India as well as parrots and monkeys.

Then I came to the good old U. S. A. where I raised a family. I started to fool around with some chickens — eight or ten different varieties—pigeons then canaries. My friends told me I had very nice birds but my friends did not have nice money so I told the big boss I was going to quit. She said, "What next?" I said "Rabbits." "Why?" she asked. I replied, "If I can not sell them I can eat them." She said, "Go to it." I have been going "to it" ever since.

Being interested in chickens, I attended a local show and there I saw my first rabbit show. Needless to say I fell like a ton of bricks for those Flemish Giants and picked on the Sandies. I think it was Judge Blyth that handed me a sample copy of the SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. I have been with Giant stock and SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE ever since. I like all rabbits, but I am limited to space so have to be contented with the universal breed—the king of all rabbits, Sandies. A wonderful breed because it draws the crowds and the spice of a showman's life is the gate.

Some breeders say a large rabbit is hard to dispose of. Turkeys are sold from 10 to 20 pounds and that's where I go to bat. At Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas — I talk rabbit instead of turkey and my batting average is away over the 300 mark. That's batting in any man's league. If I don't like holding a 15-pounder, I just kill it, cut it up, put it in cartons and sell it by the pound. I have had no trouble disposing of my surplus—in fact if I had the time and breeding hutches, I could sell 2 to 6 meat rabbits every week. Then again, if you want a small rabbit you can take them away from the dam at 8 and 9 weeks old and they will make the grade. Boy, oh boy! What a grade! Nothing can take its place and according to the writers taste only squab can substitute and that's too expensive for a defense worker. So I guess I will stay with the Sandies. They are easy to raise and if you breed for meat, you can get large litters.

You have seven colors in Flemish to choose from and they are all nice. Especially if you look in a nestbox about the fifteenth day you will see "a thing of beauty, is a joy forever."

Take SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, visit the shows, join the Flemish Federation and perhaps you will get the feeling that I have. As the car manufacturer said about his automobile, I say the same about SANDIES:

"When Better Rabbits are bred, I will breed them."

Courtesy Roy A. Green, Leavittsburg, Ohio

STEEL GRAY FLEMISH AND WHY

By ROY A. GREEN

Well, here's your old Steel Gray crank again, still plugging for that real Aristocrat of the whole rabbit kingdom. Trying to figure out why I have stayed with the Steels for the last 23 years. It really boils down to their real beauty and the fascination of trying to produce that ever-looked-for perfect specimen.

If you breed two good Whites you get a litter of Whites, and so with Blacks, Blues, Sandys, Fawns and Grays. But, when you breed two good Steels, all you can do is hope for some real Steels. However my experience has proven to me that you are more sure of getting good ones that will reproduce good ones by breeding Steel to Steel than you are by crossing other colors. I have seen some pretty good Steels produced by crossing Black and Light Gray, but when you breed these young Steels and expect them to reproduce you take chances to one the result will be a disappointment. I would say, for the best results, breed Steel to Steel. Pick breeders that have good uniform color, with belly as near white as possible. I feel that we must get the light belly to get a good uniform Steel. I can put two Steels on the table and tell you, nearly every time, which one has the light belly without looking at the belly, because nine times out of ten the one with the darker belly would be dark on the head and over the back. Even if the dark bellied one did appear to be quite uniform in color, it would be more of a dead or dull color instead of the bright, glossy color the real Steel should be. I would also say to always be very careful about the buck you use, as a poor colored buck will soon ruin your herd. The pictures of Steels here are some real ones I owned several years back, and I wish I had some as good now, but I used a buck that I should not have used, and I now have only five rabbits, as I am trying to get them back where I once had them.

I am glad to know that there are more breeders turning to Steels and I believe with a little cooperation and all joining the Flemish Federation, so we can work together through the association, we can soon have a lot of real Steel Gray Aristocrats in our shows. This is Station RAG signing off and I'll be looking for those Steels at the Fort Wayne convention.

THE FLEMISH GIANT FEDERATION

By OSCAR SCHULTZE

I am pleased that I have been a member of this federation close to 25 years. All during this time it has been the one association that has led the way for others. It has been well-managed due to the fact that 95 per cent of its members were breeding and showing the Flemish Giant. Its officers, without exception, have been well-known breeders who at all times were striving for the best. I cannot at this time go by without saying a few words for our secretary, Lew Griffin. He has worked hard to keep this association up to the standard that was required by all Flemish breeders. In looking back over the years, I can see a great improvement in this breed due to the fact that the members were always striving for a better animal. There is not a doubt in my mind that this association will continue to grow and improve the standard of the Flemish Giant rabbit.

A HOBBY AND BUSINESS THAT REPLACES WORRY WITH PEACE OF MIND

By JOHN J. JOHNSON, Troy, N. Y.

I had the misfortune of contracting a serious disease at the age of 19 which left me stone deaf.

Now, being unable to hear it was very hard for me to get a job and being a fellow who likes to pay his own way for the things he needs, kept me worrying. I knew a hobby of some kind would help me a lot in my quiet world, but what? I tried every kind of livestock which I thought would fill the bill and they did for about six months. As I am a great lover of small animals I should have took right to the stock I had as I paid all I had out on them—as high as $25 for a pair of Bantams from a well known breeder. They never laid an egg! How was I going to raise any? Well, it went on and on like that for 3 years. I then heard of a fellow who had a pair of rabbits for sale. I went to see them. One was a white and the other gray and I got six young with them for $1.50.

My brother-in-law who is providing a home for me about 6 miles from the city, said I could use as much of his land as I wanted. Well, I raised a lot of rabbits from that one pair. But what did I have? Nothing! As we have quite a lot of company out here in the summer, they would see these rabbits and ask me what kind they were. Well, they had me there. I do not know for sure, I would reply. This happened about ten times, and then I sold them all for meat. But give up rabbits? Not me! I wanted something good to look at, big in size, produce meat and fur and exhibit at shows as well. That is some breed worth raising. My brother-in-law came home one day and told me he saw some big rabbits and told me where they were. Along came Sunday and we took a ride to see these big rabbits. Now this breeder was raising stock for meat and he told me they were Golden Fawn Flemish Giants, pedigreed from show winners and they were good but he didn't care to show any as he killed them off at a young age. Well, I purchased three junior does from him. But no buck.

I was loaned a book on Flemish by a local breeder written by a fellow by the name of Fehr. The man who is doing great things for the rabbit industry, but I did not know this at the time. After reading this book through for about eight times, yes I am a great reader, I had to return it. So I wrote for one myself and have read it a thousand times in two years. I then heard of the National Flemish Giant Federation. I joined that and got a wonderful guide book and standard. I then joined the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and they sent me another good guide book.

I then bought a buck and he cost twice as much as the three does, but he was worth it as he had some big winners on his pedigree and his father was a great rabbit. Well, I went ahead and bred these does to this buck and the young were even better than their mother, they came the nice Golden color of their father. We ate a few at home here and they really were good. White meat all the way through. This year will start my show year as I have some dandies. I have never attended a show, but a local breeder has been telling me about them. They must be good and worth seeing. May be sometime I will get a chance to go and see one. I woud like nothing better than to see my rabbits win in well filled classes. That's why I am studying those guide books these winter nights and I feel I will be well repaid. It is something for me to look forward to and keep my mind at peace. I subscribed for SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE as soon as I had heard of it. It has helped me a lot. I never throw a copy away but keep them so that I may pass them on to another beginner and thereby give him a good start. Well boys until I see you at some show sometime. Will say thanks a lot for all the help you have given me and will repay you as soon as I possibly can.

To beginners you will find the A. R. & C. B. A. and N. F. F. G. B. ready to help you get started. Not only then but for all time and don't forget SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, the best rabbit magazine there is.

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National Federation Flemish Giant Breeders

Lewis S. J. Griffin, Secretary

812 East Costello Colorado Springs, Colo.

FLEMISH GIANTS

By E. J. HARBERTSON

In the Flemish Giant we have a rabbit that meets all the requirements of both the commercial breeder and the fancier; the commercial breeder wants a rabbit that is extremely meaty in the hindquarters. This meaty character to be carried throughout the entire animal, in other words to be heavy with a good length of body to carry this weight. He also wants a rabbit that reaches 4 pounds live weight in the shortest possible time. The Flemish Giant meets these requirements, better than practically any other breed, taking second place to none, a good strain of properly fed Flemish reaches 4 pounds live weight on an average of 7 weeks.

A few years ago the standard weight of commercial Flemish was 4 pounds at 8 weeks, but now due to selective breeding and proper feeding we have now in most cases lowered this age to 6 and 7 weeks; which means a better profit to the breeder as he has only 2 or 3 weeks to feed the young before butchering, as the mother's milk is practically all the substance the babies receive until 4 weeks old.

Another source of income to the commercial breeder is the sale of live breeding stock, pelts and manure. The sale of breeding stock is something that can't be overlooked as it furnishes an outlet for any surplus breeders on hand, and in most cases bring a very good price which is practically all "velvet."

The pelt of the Flemish is equal in price to any of the normal haired breeds. There is always advertisements, wanting to buy rabbit pelts in any quantity and at a fair price.

The sale of rabbit manure is one of the by-products of the business, however, it's a means of a little extra cash and is in most cases sacked up and sold for fertilizer. It is a very good fertilizer and is equal to most commercial advertised products, most breeders who care to sack it up have very little trouble selling it in their neighborhood.

The rabbit fancier is the backbone of the industry. It is through him that most of the desirable types of rabbits have come, the fancier in breeding for show specimens has produced the strain of Flemish that the commercial breeders have profited by.

Nature has endowed the rabbit fancier with an animal that readly responds to breeding experiments, as in just a short time he knows whether his experiment has been a success or a failure, in the Flemish Giant we have a breed that breeds in seven distinct colors, each color a true Flemish which gives us plenty of different classes in the show room as it is possible to exhibit in 42 classes and in most cases there is plenty of competition in all classes, where with the solid color breeds we have only six classes and some with only four classes in which to exhibit.

The Flemish Giant is the largest of the rabbit family maturing at 15 pounds and up for does and 14 pounds and up for bucks. However, a 14-pound buck and 15-pound doe are small, in most cases does mature between 17 and 20 pounds and bucks between 16 and 17 pounds, with no limit on weight on either sex, providing they have type, color, bone, length of body to conform to their size, a short coupled Flemish built like a Greek wrestler and hog fat even though it weights 20 pounds is of very little value for a breeder. A well-balanced specimen at 16 pounds in good flesh is a much better animal.

Undoubtedly there are breeders much more qualified to be writing on Flemish than myself, however, I have simply stated why I breed Flemish exclusively and intend to continue doing so in the future. We have a breed that is unlimited in its possibilities as both a commercial and fancy breed taking second place to none.

GET YOUR ANGORA WOOL TO MARKET

By C. W. ORR, Palmer Lake, Colorado

This is the time of year we should be bending all effort to the proper management of the rabbitry, getting strong healthy young rabbits and plenty of them. But the need that is forcing everything else out of my mind is the demand for wool and how to get enough wool to hold the market we already have.

Learn to shear fast. You can never make a success of Angoras if you do not give some attention to speeding up on your shearing time. If you allow half of the rabbitry to mat while you pull and pick over a bunch of half matted wool you are making a mistake. Clean your rabbits up and start over in earnest making up your mind to shear every rabbit in the rabbitry every 10 to 11 weeks. You will have no mats to pick over if you shear every 10 to 11 weeks. The shearing time is cut down to five to ten minutes as against hours on a matted rabbit. There is no greater waste of time, effort and money than shearing matted rabbits. It is so unnecessary if you are in the rabbit business in earnest. If everything else comes first then you will shear matted rabbits but if you want to make some money out of your rabbits nothing else will come first.

If it is too cold to shear close to the rabbit then shear an inch away from the skin and get No. 2 or No. 3. It is certainly better to get No. 2 or No. 3 and get it in 10 minutes than to get No. 4 and get it after an hour of tiresome effort. If you have outside hutches in cold weather you can put in a small box with a little straw in it for added protection.

If your rabbit is sheared nice and even and smooth that is certainly desirable but if it delays you in getting the wool off and causes other rabbits to be neglected thereby then I would say get the wool off fast and gradually learn to make it look nice and smooth. Do not sacrifice speed to the appearance of the rabbit. If the rabbit is ragged looking you have no doubt lost a small amount of wool by leaving it too long in some places but this is not the loss to you that spending a great deal of time making a smooth job while your time should be spent in getting the wool off of other rabbits.

There is one point in handling rabbits that will save hours of time and that is being gentle with them. If you are rough in your treatment of them or careless about nipping them you will have freightened, fractious, unruly rabbits and it will take you three times as long to shear them as if you are gentle and never rough with them. When the rabbit is gentle and knows you are going to be kind and careful with it there is no reason for it to jump and fidget around. They will sit down on the table and sit comfortable and contented until you are through with them. I know this from having had my work done by others and each time after they are gone it has taken me months to quiet my rabbits down to where they were when I was handling them. You cannot box a rabbit into submission, you only make them harder and harder to handle. The sooner you learn this the sooner you will have quiet, contented rabbits.

Don't try to shear with dull, loosely jointed scissors. Get the best barber scissors you can buy and keep them sharp. Keep the back of the scissors against the rabbit and you will not nip them as you do if the scissors are flat with the rabbit. If you are not satisfied with the brush you have get a small furrier's brush, they will save many minutes in brushing trash and fine dirt out of the rabbit and bring you a better price for your wool. You can get them from any furrier for $1 and if you do not know where to get one let us know and we will send you one. They are worth several times what you pay for them, as a time saver and better grade of wool. Cut all stained ends off before you shear the rabbit. It is much easier to cut these stained ends before than after the wool is sheared. No. 1 wool is what the market wants. We have a hard time disposing of the lower grades, whereas we have a demand far beyond our ability to fill on No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

Place your wool in separate sacks as you shear it. It is an endless and impossible task to recondition wool and get the most out of it. A sack about 12 to 15 inches high will hold one pound of wool without crowding it. Place these sacks into a cloth sack or cardboard carton. The paper bag should be sewed or securely fastened in some way, especially if shipped in a sack as the sacks sometimes come with the wool out of the paper sack in the outside bag. If you use sealing paper to seal your cardboard carton you should put a string around the box as the sealing paper comes unsealed and sometimes a box comes entirely open. If you put a piece of newspaper or other paper all over the top and bottom of the box it helps to prevent the wool from getting soiled if the box does come open.

All together let's bend every effort into getting No. 1 and No. 2 wool and getting it to market.

Also this is the time of year we get the best young. Your rabbitry will give back in proportion to what you give to it. If you make a success it is because you put your heart into it and if you make a failure it is because of poor management. The money is there for the man who means business. On our list of Cooperative shippers there are too many making a real success for there to be any longer any doubt or guess work about it. They have nice homes and all the necessities and comforts of life and have no other source of income but their Angora wool rabbits. If you have spent your money for breeders then make up your mind to get that money back. It all depends on YOU. If the other fellow can make it so can you, and the other fellow is making it.

H. E. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio, says he has always had good results with his advertising in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, and is glad to be back among our regular advertisers again.

A Toast!

To our esteemed Secretary Griffin; to our excellent Board of Governors; to all members of our Flemish Federation; and to all Rabbit Men everywhere—

"TO YOUR GOOD FORTUNE, GENTLEMEN!"

C. H. PRITCHARD

CHATHAM, NEW YORK

FACTORS THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED

By WAYNE J. CASE

There are a great number of factors which must be considered in any type of business or industry if it is going to be a success, and the rabbit business is no exception to the rule.

Many thoughts will pop into the breeder's brain as to the most important principles, whether he is a beginner or a rabbit man with wide experience. Perhaps some will say proper feeding, sanitation, or good foundation stock. Yes, these are important, but there is still another important one and that is proper housing; for sanitation, time saving, and profit.

A man may have the best breeding stock money can buy, use sanitary methods, and the most careful feeding system, but if his hutches are not properly made and situated, he is going to have trouble, and plenty of it.

I have known several breeders who have paid fancy prices for prize winning breeding stock, and yet house these fine expensive animals in the most slovenly and slip-shod erected hutches.

Good stock cannot be separated from good hutches or vice versa, but must go together if desirous results are to be attained.

It has been a noted pass-word of the "gyp" rabbit salesman that the rabbit takes very little room, little care, and multiplies so fast that the customer will be rich in a few years.

And with such unsound and erroneous statements circulating, it is no wonder that stock will be found stuffed into boxes of all shapes, sizes and materials I have seen rabbits housed in pens so small they were hardly able to turn around. I doubt whether they would have been big enough for shipping crates.

When rabbits are forced to remain under such adverse conditions there can be but one outcome, the general running down of the stock. Diseased and runty rabbits will soon appear, and the breeder will throw up his hands in distress and wonder why he is not as successful as his neighbor breeder.

In building your hutches do not fail to give proper room—the more the better. The rabbit which is housed in a large hutch, where he can exercise, is certainly going to develop his muscles to a far greater extent than the one which has hardly enough room to turn around.

Of course, the size of hutch will differ with the size of the breed of rabbit.

The smaller breeds of rabbits, such as the Dutch, Polish and Standard Chinchillas should have hutches approximately 2 x 4 feet, giving the animal a floor space of 8 square feet, while the hutch should be about 18 inches in height.

The medium sized breeds, such as New Zealands, Champagne D'Argents and American Silvers, should have at least 12 square feet of floor space, and the hutch should be 20 inches in height. The exact size of this hutch could be about 3 by 4 feet.

The larger breeds such as Flemish or Checkered Giants, should have a hutch about three by five feet, thus giving the animal 15 square feet. The height should be 2 feet.

The above sizes are the minimum in hutch space, and if it is possible a few more square feet added to each hutch will be to your advantage.

If you have rabbits in small hutches, put them in a large, roomy hutch and then watch the results. Their appetites will soon come up to normal, due to the exercise they will get. The exercise will act as a tonic to their sick, cramped bodies, and will develop them as nature has planned. If you watch closely you will see the rabbits run around the hutch, throw their hindquarters into the air and act like playful kittens.

It will be worth your time, money and labor to also erect a few developing pens. The small hutch of the doe proves insufficient in space when six or eight youngsters occupy the hutch with her.

If a litter of youngsters is turned loose in a developing pen three by six feet, you will be surprised by the way they lengthen out, and the husky, well-formed frame they will develop. The bigger the frame the more meat you are going to be able to put on it.

While the sizes of the hutches are nearly all the same, it is impossible to find or name a type of hutch which is going to be able to satisfy the necessities of every breeder, for the weather conditions in the United States vary widely. A hutch built with a special feature for one type of climate would therefore prove a detriment to a breeder in some other part of the country. Such inter-climates problems will therefore have to be solved by the breeder himself.

The tier system of hutches has, in the past few years become very popular.

A number of hutches can be combined in a section, built in two or three tiers, without taking a considerable amount of space. This is the city rabbit breeder's system, for he needs every foot of space he can get.

If the section of tier hutches is built properly, that is, not too deep, the hutches and animals can be easily reached.

Quite an argument has been raised over whether outdoor hutches are better than those located in buildings. Both systems have their advantages. The indoor rabbitry protects the breeder from the rain, sleet, snow and cold, and makes the breeder's task of cleaning and feeding much easier. Other breeders maintain that outdoor air makes the stock more rugged, sturdy, healthy and less susceptible to disease. It is also said the outoor bred rabbits will bear a denser coat of fur, which will make the pelt more valuable.

The self-cleaning hutch has come into much prominence recently and has met with favor by many breeders as a saving of time, but I shall attempt to write about only the most accepted types.

Many self-cleaning hutches are built with a sloping floor—that is, the floor slants either forward or backward. At the lower end of the slope there is an opening of an inch or more through which the droppings and refuse leaves the hutch.

Then there is the type of hutch in which the floor slopes toward the back of the hutch. Next to the back wall is a wide strip of three-fours inch wire mesh through which the leavings drop. Generally a trough of some kind is placed under the wire mesh to act as a retainer. The breeder simply empties the retainer, and the dirty job of hutch cleaning is done.

Probably one of the most widely known type is where the whole hutch floor is made of wire mesh. No water can stand here to dampen the hutches, but immediately drains through the mesh. The droppings are also quickly taken care of, leaving no breeding places for germs.

A large metal tray is usually placed under the whole hutch to catch the droppings. The trays are removable and with the emptying of them, the hutches are easily cleaned. Because of the harshness of the wire upon the rabbit's feet, if it is forced to remain on the floor all the time, a small board is placed in the hutch, upon which the animal can sit or recline at ease.

While the self-cleaning hutches are gaining more favor in the eyes of rabbit breeders every day, I do not wish to present the idea that the straight solid board floor is not practical, for many rabbits (probably the greatest majority) are still being raised on them. This type of hutch of course needs more attention, and the cleaning is not so quick and easy. The hutch ought to be cleaned at least twice a week, and all traces of damp corners well disinfected.

The slat-floored hutch has been tried by quite a number of breeders. The slats are placed just wide enough apart to allow the refuse to drop through.

I tried this system myself but it did not class as high as the other types of the self-cleaning hutches. The slats were continually being gnawed by the animals, and the openings would fill up solid. My rabbits would also frequently break their legs by getting them caught in the spaces.

I would not advocate building this type of floor unless it is impossible for you to construct one of the other self-cleaning hutches.

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Small Stock Magazine
LAMONI, IOWA

COMMERCIAL RABBIT FARMING

Not a Get-Rich-Quick Scheme but a Sound Branch of Agriculture

By ARTHUR BRUNTON

NOTE: *It is the writer's desire that this article be useful to the rabbit industry as a whole in creating the interest of new breeders, and not just as an advertisement for one breeding establishment. Therefore, the names of persons and places in this write-up are fictitious. The facts contained herein, however, are true in every respect.*

This story tells of a branch of agricultural endeavor that few realize has such tremendous possibilities. The raising of production bred rabbits for market can and will become as large an industry in the United States and Canada as the production-bred poultry industry has now reached. In fact in parts of the United States it has already assumed huge proportions as a major branch of livestock farming.

It was to get a first-hand account of the inner "workings" of a large rabbit plant that I traveled to the farm of James L. Ritchie of Meadowville.

Jim was just heading toward his rabbitry when I drove up his driveway and hailed him. He greeted me with enthusiasm when he learned my mission. "Sure thing," he said, "I'll be glad to give you a story about my operations here for readers of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE; where do you want to start?" "Well, I think we should portray a picture for those contemplating entry into the business end of rabbit keeping," I replied. "A picture that will let them see the simple and sound back-ground of this business of yours in a few minutes reading; a sort of introduction to the business of Commercial Rabbit Farming."

"What about situation, Jim?" "Oh, that one is easy, no matter where you live you can keep rabbits; whether you have but a city back yard or a hundred-acre farm, like I have here, you can raise rabbits for food. The space available will govern, of course, the extent to which a man's rabbit business may grow."

"Now, Jim," I asked, "is the housing of rabbits a complicated matter?" "No! It is surprisingly simple and it can be very inexpensive. All that is necessary is to see a picture of a tier of rabbit hutches for the average man to be able to grab a hammer, nails and a saw, and get himself ready for the rabbit business." "Come and see these pens of mine," Jim continued. "Now aren't they simple?" And they were indeed; four coops were tiered above one another and the tiers were set side by side in long rows, or "streets" as I remarked. A corrugated tin roof covered the long row and ran out over the front for an extra 3 or 4 feet; this extra roof protects the attendant from the weather. It was summer-time when I paid my visit to the Ritchie Farm, but the owner explained that in the extreme cold weather windbreaks of burlap and flexible glass substitute were fitted in place along the front, dropping from the outer edge of the tin roof to the ground, closing-in the various 40-hutch units for the winter.

"Is feeding a costly matter," I asked. "It certainly is not. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Domestic Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, Calif., the feed required to keep a mature male rabbit, of the popular commercial breeds, in good health for a year is 30 pounds of grain mixture and 115 pounds of alfalfa or clover hay. Now, of course, only one buck is kept for each unit of 10 breeding females. A mature breeding doe along with her four litters of eight babies each to weaning age (8 weeks) will eat 120 pounds of grain mixture and 180 pounds of hay in one year. Some little increase in the amount of feed used is experienced when the litters are carried to 10 or 12 weeks age, in order for each rabbit to make 5 pounds live weight, which is a very popular size for the average family." "No," continued Jim Ritchie, "feeding is not a costly matter, and every farmer in the country has a bountiful supply of these staple farm crops. Do you know, Art, that the average farmer has enough waste of grain and hay around the farm to feed even a few domestic rabbits and give himself a nice little income."

"We now come to the returns," I said. "Is it reasonable to expect to produce about 25 to 30 5-pound youngsters in a year from each doe rabbit?" "Well, I am doing it here," Jim replied. "These youngsters dress out to about 3 pounds each or almost 80 pounds of rabbit meat for sale in one year from just one female. Prices received range from 20 to 40 cents a pound depending on outlets the breeder has procured for his product. If direct to consumer the larger figure, or near to it; if commission produce merchant the lower; if retailer somewhere in between the two. I ship to a retail butcher chain and get 25 cents a pound, dressed and packaged in attractive cellophane topped cartons."

While the writer was there two or three local customers drove in to buy a carton or more. Among these callers was a doctor; Jim Ritchie told me that this doctor believed in the value of his product to such an extent that he recommended it for many of his patients, often coming over himself and making the delivery so anxious was he that a certain patient would get started on this highly nourishing fare without delay. Jim further explained that he charged the doctor 40 cents a pound, and laughingly added that he allowed him no commission. This little incident struck me very forcibly as being convincing evidence of the worth of domestic rabbit meat.

"This sounds mighty interesting to me," Jim replied, "and for hundreds of other rabbit breeders in America today. I know many of the breeders who are selling 80 pounds of dressed rabbit meat per year from each doe they keep, and at 25 cents a pound too. This on a feed cost of about $6.00 leaves a good margin to cover labor and leave a nice profit. Furthermore when the market for rabbit skins establishes itself more securely I confidently expect the receipts from the fur will more than cover feed and labor costs.

"You know Art," Jim went on, "I have watched many friends start different side-line enterprizes in the past. The utter failure of most of these side-line income schemes has been heartbreaking. Every one of us has the desire to invest in something on the side with the hope that it will at least give a little extra income and possibly develop into a full time business. I believe sincerely that in the raising of production bred rabbits for food we have a sound branch of agriculture, one that will not end in a fizzle for anyone who applies common-sense practices and honest endeavor. It is also a field that cannot possibly become overcrowded; the more rabbit meat produced the more will be required by an ever growing body of consumers who in turn will bring their friends to the buying of rabbit meat — more delicious than chicken and 33 per cent more nutritious."

"But is there a real advantage in the adding of domestic rabbit to the diet of the nation?" I queried. "Here briefly," said Jim, "is why milk and grain fed rabbit meat is destined to be on every table in America as a staple part of the weekly diet. Chicken, which is so popular everywhere is marketed with its head, feet, and inside included; 25 per cent of the weight bought and paid for is immediately thrown away. In purchasing a 4-pound chicken at the butchers counter the housewife cannot possibly place more than three pounds in the roasting or broiling pan. In purchasing a three-pound rabbit, which has been dressed immediately at time of killing, she can place full 3 pounds in the pan. Furthermore that 3 pounds of rabbit meat contains 83 per cent digestible food value nutriment,

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while chicken good as it is and used so extensively for invalids contains only 50 per cent food value nutriment. These are facts found by our own United States government experts. Is it any wonder that the minister of agriculture of Great Britain recently observed that every doe rabbit in England at this hour is worth $100 in the potential food value of its suceeding litters. In England even before the war dressed domestic rabbit was as common in the butcher shops as chicken or lamb. Why not so in North America? Do our people not deserve as good fare as our cousins across the water?"

"You sell breeding stock as well as your regular business in dressed meat in cartons do you not, Jim? I asked. "Yes I do," was the reply, "the supplying of breeding stock is an important branch of the business for any established rabbit farm that is progressing itself. We are able to sell outstanding animals to other breeders so they may introduce new blood lines into their herd. Then, of course, selections of foundation breeding animals are shipped out to beginners in many parts. It is interesting starting up a new breeder, getting a new man off to a right start. I get fair prices for breeding stock, but then I paid fair prices when I bought my foundation for Ritchie Farms. It is just like all other branches of livestock farming, you must make an investment to get profit-making foundation stock, but then you may benefit from your foresight in starting right."

I shook hands and took my leave of Jim Ritchie, a most successful American rabbit man. As I drove down the road I felt convinced that what he had shown and told me was genuine; and that raising rabbits for food was as honorable an occupation as the production of lamb, beef, or pork I know that many breeders like Jim Ritchie are today operating on the same business-like lines as farmers of other meat-producing livestock. Commercial Rabbit Farming is a sound branch of agriculture today; and it will be a very strong branch in the not too distant future.

BENEFITS OF JOINING THE A. R. & C. B. A.

By W. J. ABBOTT, Hastings, Neb.

For the past month and a half I have been experiencing the difficulty of convincing persons of the benefits of belonging to the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association.

Time and time again they tell me that it would be no benefit of theirs to join, but they overlook the many services the American renders its members and the rabbit industry in general.

Of what value would quality stock be if it were not for the individual standards of each breed, established and maintained by the specialty club and the National Association? Also, there would be no way to denote quality in any breed or animal if it were not for the National Association's registering system, carried on by a group of untiring officials and registrars.

The registering system by which rabbits are registered, is perhaps the most desirable system by which any animal is registered.

Each animal must be examined by the registrar, must have no defects in any section mentioned by the standard of perfection and must have a complete and accurate three generation pedigree, etc. I know of no registering system where such care is taken that only animals of quality are registered.

But this is just one service rendered by the National Association. Besides maintaining a registering system and a complete standard for each breed, they also endeavor to maintain a center of information and advice on all subjects pertaining to the rabbit industry. They are constantly on the alert to locate markets for meat rabbits and rabbit skins.

The association at all times promotes and encourages the raising of rabbits, cavies and all small furring animals and has a capable group of officers at its head to carry on this important work.

Can anyone pick up the guide book and standards of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and truthfully say that this book alone is not worth two dollars which represents the membership fees for one year? I hardly believe so. And furthermore I believe if they join the American for one year they will not want to give up their membership again for after all, seeing is believing.

So in the future let's each and everyone work for a bigger and better American and don't forget the motto, "Every member, get a member."

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Rabbits increase rapidly so the most important part is selling them at a profit after they have been raised and this seems to be just the point where so many fail.

We find that it is frequently difficult to obtain first class alfalfa hay, and when it is mixed with timothy and other grasses, there is quite a waste. And we also find that we have to watch carefully for moldy hay, this is the case, especially here in the east after the rainy summer season. Moldy and musty hay is bad for rabbits and will sometimes cause quite a loss.

There is little use in going to all the trouble of cleaning and disinfecting the rabbitry if carelessness in regard to other things is allowed to offset all the gains made by cleaning. Sanitation means more than just scraping out the droppings, disinfecting and putting in clean bedding. There are the nest boxes, feed and water dishes to clean and scald and allow to dry in the sun if possible. And to keep these receptacles in clean places. Avoid dampness in any part of the building and remove animals from others at the first sign of any sickness.

Experiments have proven that at least two kinds of grain should be given. A number of grains add variety and in some cases may reduce the cost of the ration. The cereal grains are selected by rabbits in the following order, oats, wheat, grain sorghums, barley and yellow corn, the latter is not very palatable to rabbits and they usually refuse to eat very much of it. Some breeders feed so many ounces of this or that kind of feed, but my experience and observation has lead me to believe that it is best to feed only what will be easily cleaned up in about one-half hour, and in feeding your rabbits, it is not how much you feed by actual weight, but the results had in health and continued growth of the stock.—V. M. C.

WHY BELONG

By CARL F. SCHULTZ, Cleveland, Ohio

About a year ago while attending a rabbit show I overheard an exhibitor complaining about the way the show was being run, also about the specials offered on the breed he was raising and most everything concerning the rabbit industry in general. A little later on in the afternoon I asked him to join a specialty club and the first thing he said was "Why should I belong?" That was exactly what I wanted him to say, after hearing him complain. I then asked him if he belonged to the local association that was running the show and he said "No, I don't." I asked him if he belonged to the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and whether or not he was a subscriber to SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. His answer to both questions was again, "No."

At that time I wondered how many of this type of breeder are in the rabbit industry today. In my estimation there are too many. What can we do to convince the chronic complainer that not being a member of the various associations he has no kick coming when things are not run to suit him? My idea would be to take him aside and try and explain to him his responsibilities in the rabbit industry. Ask him what part he played in making the show he was attending a success, did he contribute towards the specials, advertising, etc? Did he forget the only way a local or national association can survive is by the whole-hearted cooperation of all rabbit breeders? How does he think a rabbit journal can stay in business without the aid of the individual whom they are trying to assist? I talked with the breeder mentioned for about one-half hour and finally convinced him he had no cause for complaint as long as he did not try and do his part in putting the show across. Before I left him he had joined the specialty club and recently I received a letter from him saying he had also joined his local club as well as the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and was now a subscriber to SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE and although he had been raising rabbits for a number of years he never got as much out of them as he had in the past year, not only in sales but in the satisfaction in knowing that he was doing his part to put the rabbit across to the public. Mr. Rabbit Breeder, the next time anyone asks you to join a rabbit organization, think before you say "Why Belong" for all these organizations are being run by the members for the members.

Read the Classified Section next!

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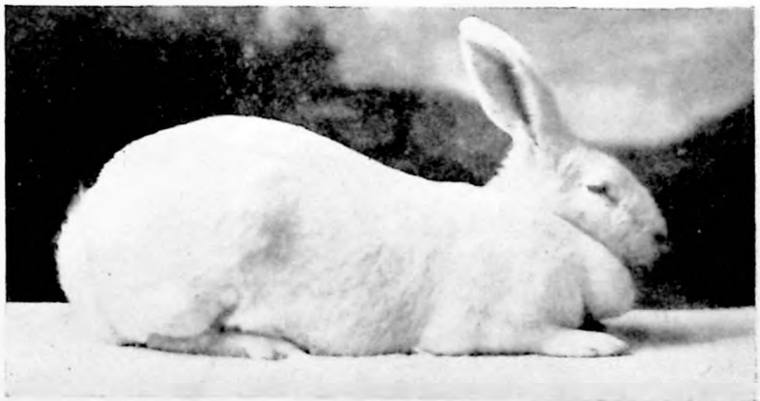

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF RABBIT FEEDING

By H. M. BUTTERFIELD. State University of California. College of Agriculture

(Editor's Note: The following article was printed in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE a few years ago and facts contained therein are very pertinent to the breeders of today and we believe this article should be read and reread to get the most important points.)

Probably no single factor has more to do with success in rabbit raising than feeding, unless it be marketing. Feeding for good health, feeding for good fur, and feeding economically are just a few of the common problems involved.

Popular feeding methods now in use are largely the result of trial and error. Very careful experiments have been made to determine just what principles are involved in the best feeding of rabbits. We have tests on the digestibility of feeds of cows, sheep, hogs, and poultry, but we have a few such tests for rabbits. Up to the present time we have had to assume that the digestibility of common feeds like alfalfa hay, clover hay, oats and barley is essentially the same for rabbits. This may be so and again it may not be true. Recent tests show that wheat bran is less digested by chickens than by cattle, largely because wheat bran is rich in a certain kind of carbohydrate, the pentosans, and chickens do not seem able to make as good use of pentosans as the other animals. This is only a simple illustration of the fact that we are not safe in jumping to conclusions and yet the rabbit raiser must do the best he can with the informaton that is available. Until better digestibility tables are secured we must of necessity depend in part on the best practical experience and the best tests on other farm animals.

The Nutritive Ratio: Rabbits require some nitrogenous material known as protein for the building of tissue. They must have starches, sugars, etc., called carbohydrates supplying heat and energy. Oil and fat also serve the same purpose as carbohydrates but are 2¼ times as effective. The same tissue building elements and heat producing materials must also be available for reproduction. Good fur production depends on certain proteins and mineral matter quite largely. In order to secure desired results feeders try to supply digestible protein and digestible carbohydrates and fat in certain proportions. To start with, rabbit's milk contains about one part digestible protein for each 1.5 parts carbohydrates fat. This milk is exceedingly rich in protein and the ration is called very narrow (1 to 1.5). Young rabbits must have an abundance of flesh building material. Mineral matter must also be plentiful as will be mentioned later. As the animals start to feed on hay they get more starchy food and the ratio widens. Weaned rabbits do well when the nutritive ratio (N. R.) is about 1 to 3.5. Gradually the youngsters will use more carbohydrates, say a N. R. of 1 to 4 or 1 to 5. Nursing does also need a ration of about the same nature as these young rabbits of three to four months of age. To feed a nursing doe on dry hay like timothy or wheat is to make her lose flesh. As rabbits reach maturity the N. R. may reach 1 to 6 or 1 to 7. Mature rabbits not being used as breeders need only a maintenance ration and this need have only a relatively small amount of protein, say 1 to 8 or 1 to 9.

Now, certain facts should be borne in mind when thinking of these various food elements or nutrients. An excess of protein over ordinary body needs will be burned and just like carbohydrates for heat and energy. A young rabbit ought not to be fattened in any real sense; he should be developed by putting on flesh. It is cheaper to put on a pound of flesh than a pound of fat so the producer should use feeds like alfalfa, clover and oil meals which are rich in the muscle or flesh building elements. There should be no large amount of fattening food like corn, oats or barley for very young rabbits. After the rabbits have once reached their full growth then the building materials may be reduced to a minimum as suggested in the N. R. given for maintenance.

Balancing the ration. A rabbit needs more suitable nutritive ration in the feed. The nutritive ration does not consider mineral matter, vitamins or moisture (water). Neither does the nutritive ratio consider variety, palatability or bulk in the food and it does not consider the total amount of nutriments consumed. All of these things ought to be considered in balancing the ration and in addition the producer should feel that he is using the most economical feeds available.

Mineral Matter: Rabbits normally secure sufficient mineral matter to meet all body needs. But in supplying feed we should be sure that we have not so limited the rabbits that they will have a mineral deficiency. Common salt is essential and most rations should be supplemented with some salt, esecially rations with large amounts of potassium present as in alfalfa and clover hay. Wheat bran and oil meals are relatively high in potassium. But salt is needed in only very small amounts and perhaps half of one per cent of the total ration will be ample. In addition to salt the rabbits will need plenty of calcium and phosphorus. We are not sure just what the minimum phosphorus and calcium (lime) requirement is for rabbits but for cattle it has been set at about 4 per cent. If the per cent of calcium or phosphorus is above this, say half of one per cent, it is quite likely that bone structure and growth will be quite satisfactory. We also know that if phosphorus is deficient calcium cannot be assimilated even if it is present. We also know that there is a close relation between vitamin D, ultra violet rays of the sun, and the assimilation of calcium and phosphorus. Unless the animal does have vitamin D in abundance or access to direct sunlight, rickets, a mineral deficiency disease, will result. It is interesting to note that jack rabbits are very susceptible to rickets, much more so than domestic rabbits. But how is a rabbit raiser to know when the ration contains sufficient mineral matter? Are some of the

MINERAL CONTENT OF COMMON RABBIT FEEDS (%)
(Only more important minerals listed)

Feed	Potassium	Sodium	Iron	Calcium	Magnesium	Phosphorus	Total Ash
Rabbit Milk*	.209	.147	.0014	.637	.033	.435	2.50
Cow's Milk*	.148	.072	.0015	.119	.014	.083	0.70
Alfalfa Hay	2.23	.056	.168	1.95	.59	.54	8.6
Red Clover Hay	1.63	.12	.067	1.60	.45	.39	7.1
Timothy Hay	1.36	.43	.037	.25	.17	.31	4.9
Beet Pulp (dried)	.38	.22		.92	.42	.24	3.5
Carrot (roots)‡	.30			.09		.11	1.2
Lettuce (head)‡	.39			.15		.10	1.0
Carrot Leaves‡	.29			.79		.10	2.39
Barley§	.55	.06	.030	.008	.23	.92	2.61
Corn	.42	.04	.011	.02	.18	.69	1.5
Oats	.56	.23	.038	.14	.20	.81	3.5
Wheat Bran	1.62	.24	.034	.09	.73	2.95	6.3
Linseed Meal	1.27	.34	.144	.51	.81	1.70	5.4

*after Abderhalden, ‡after Wolff and Goessman, §after Snyder. Others after Henry and Morrison.

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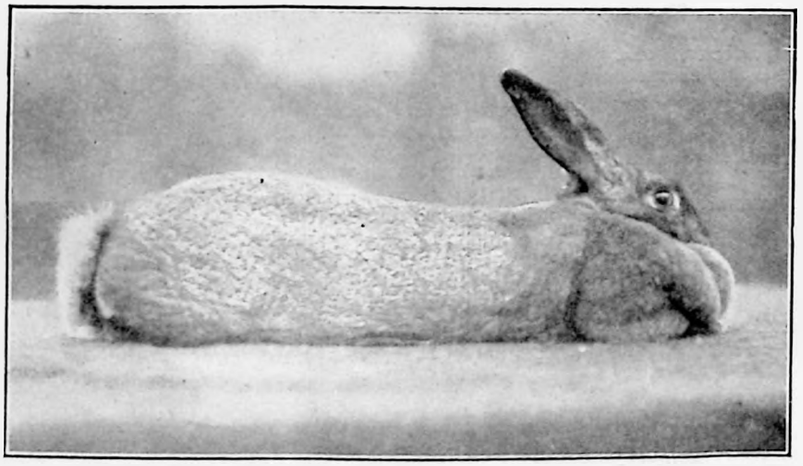


A Light Gray Flemish doe with exceptional length, owned by Judge Schultze.

mineral supplements on the market worth their cost?

Alfalfa hay and clover are rich in mineral matter and have a total phosphorus and calcium content equal to about 32 pounds of bone phosphate per ton of hay. These two minerals, so essential for good bone, are present in large amounts, well above that in rabbit milk and above the minimum set for cattle. But timothy hay and similar hays are low in phosphorus and calcium. Barley, corn and oat grain are low in calcium so should never be fed to rabbits alone. The oil meals and bran are rich in phosphorus. Wheat bran is low in calcium, while linseed meal has a fair amount. Carrot tops are rich in calcium but most greens contain so much water that the per cent mineral is relatively low. Rabbit milk is very rich in mineral matter compared with cow's milk or human milk. Here is a starting point at least for regulating the mineral matter in the rabbit ration.

We prefer to have an excess of alkali (basic) ash and this is easily accomplished by feeding an excess of the hays or greens which are rich in basic ash. Since the grains have and acid ash they should be fed in less amounts than hay or greens, or else the ration should have ground limestone or bone meal added to neutralize the acidity. If mineral matter is added it should be paid for at mineral prices and not feed prices. It is a waste of money to buy mineral supplements when the ration already has plenty, as in the case of alfalfa hay and barley or clover hay and oats. If mineral filler is sold in prepared feed the buyer will likely be paying too much for this feed unless a discount has been made.

Vitamins: Rabbits get sore eyes, fail to grow well, have rickets or leg weakness, fail to breed, and have other troubles when certain food principles called vitamines, labeled by letter as A. B, C, D and E, are kept out of the feed. Vitamin B is common in most feeds and is very important for all the growing animals. Vitamin A is less common but is found in green hays, grasses and in the germs of grains. It is important in good growth and health. Vitamin C is the one which prevents scurvy and similar troubles. It is found in greens and in hays which are not badly bleached. Vitamin D and the ultra violet rays of the sun regulate the assimilation of mineral matter, particularly calcium and phosphorus. A deficiency causes rickets or leg weakness. Vitamin D is found in codliver oil, in yellow corn, in the germs of most seeds and grains, in properly cured alfalfa and clover hay and in milk. Treating certain feeds with the ultra violet rays will restore vitamin D. Bleaching of hay will destroy vitamins A and B and C. Milk normally contains all the vitamins when the mother animal is fed a diet that is not deficient in vitamins. Vitamin E is the one which affects reproduction. We can produce sterility, stop heat periods, and even cause abortion by withholding E. However, normal rabbit rations will contain plenty of E. The germs of grains greens and legume hays are rich in E.

Amount of Feed: Accuracy in feeding methods permits the feeder to repeat and secure the same results each time. In determining the amount to feed we must of course know what we want to produce and something about the nature of the feed being used. Animals must have sufficient total nutriments and this can be partly gaged by knowing the amount of dry matter present. Suppose we say use two ounces of feed for each pound of live weight. That would be very indefinite. In California a common ration consists of alfalfa hay and barley with possibly a few greens as carrots added. Five ounces of alfalfa hay and four ounces of barley for a 10-pound rabbit amounts to about fourth-fifths of an ounce of dry matter for each pound of live weight. A ration of three ounces of hay, eight ounces of roots, and one to two ounces of grain would have a total of one and one-fifth ounces of feed per pound live weight but only about half an ounce of dry matter, using a 10-pound rabbit for this total amount of feed daily.

We have many combinations of feed which are apparently giving good results. Some of these include:

1. Hay.
2. Hay and grain.
3. Hay and rabbit mash.
4. Hay, grain and greens or roots.
5. Hay, mash and greens or roots.
6. Hay, grain, mash and greens or roots.

Alfalfa hay or clover are most popular for the roughage part of the ration. Fresh greens are given to the older rabbits. Roots like yellow carrots, are often fed barley and oats either whole or rolled, are most popular grains. Mashes usually contain such products as wheat bran, middlings, oil meals, dried beet pulp and various ground grains. Alfalfa or clover meal as well as certain mineral supplements are sometimes added to the mash. In selecting from such rations it is well to allow from two-thirds to one ounce of dry matter for each pound of live weight. (Burkhardt in "Die Kaninchenzucht" suggests 41 to 100 grams daily dry substance per kilo body weight.)

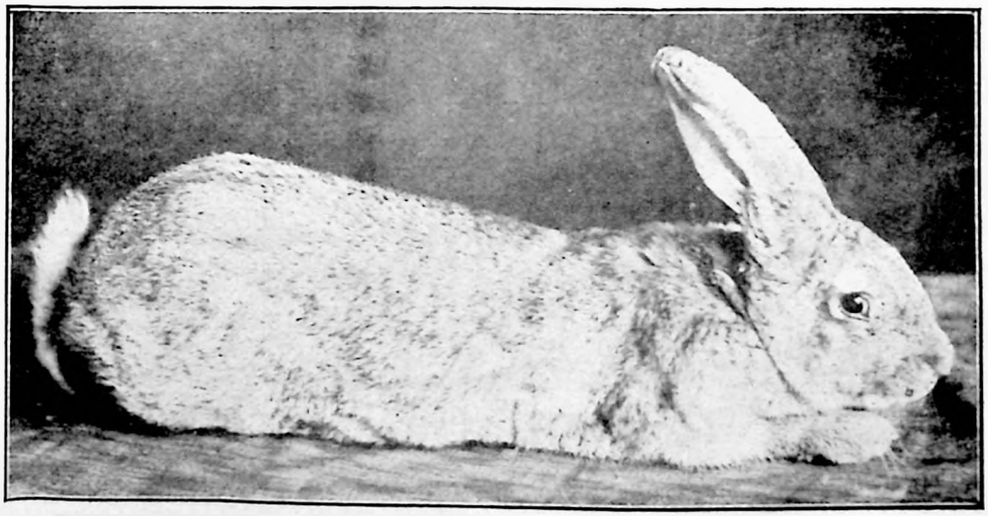
Young rabbits double their birth weight in about six to seven days. The weight again doubles in 13 to 14 days and a third time in the next 15 or 16 days. Young rabbits eat more per pound live weight than old rabbits so the allowance should be simple. Rabbits require about one-third more feed in winter in cold climates than in the hot summer. Breeding does also need about one-third more feed while nursing the young. Mature rabbits not being used as breeders can get along on a minimum allowance.

Other Changes in the Ration:

Good fur must be bred on the animals, but it is possible to give a good finish to the fur by increasing certain ingredients of the ration such as linseed oil meal or by adding extra flaxseed. Professor H. B. Lewis of Michigan found that rabbit hair contains from 11 to 14 per cent cystine, an amino acid, as compared with only 7 to 12 per cent cystine in chicken feathers. The poultrymen have long used oil meals to help produce a good coat of new feathers and rabbit raisers might well follow the practice by adding oil meals or flax seed for the reason that these products are relatively rich in certain proteins which favor the development of good fur and good gloss on the fur which is to be sold.

Bulk: Needs to be considered in connection with digestibility and economy. Crude fiber is largely indigestible and yet some will be needed in the ration to help prevent constipation. Too much concentrates may result in impaction. Alfalfa hay or clover hay average close to 30 per cent crude fiber and the hay must be cut before it is in bloom to prevent excessive amounts of fibre. Cutting alfalfa at this stage of development is very hard on the plant and yields will drop unless at least one cutting can run to the advanced seed stage each year. Perhaps rabbit raisers ought to be satisfied with a reasonable fibre content so that future prices of hay will not become excessive on account of poor yields of hay.

In the case of grain such as barley or oats, it is well to set



A Light Gray Flemish buck of excellent type.

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a minimum standard for fiber. This is largely accomplished by specifying that barley will not weigh less than 42 pounds to the bushel. Oats naturally have a much higher fiber content but some minimum, as 32 pounds per bushel should be set to prevent the grain from having too large an amount of indigestible fiber present.

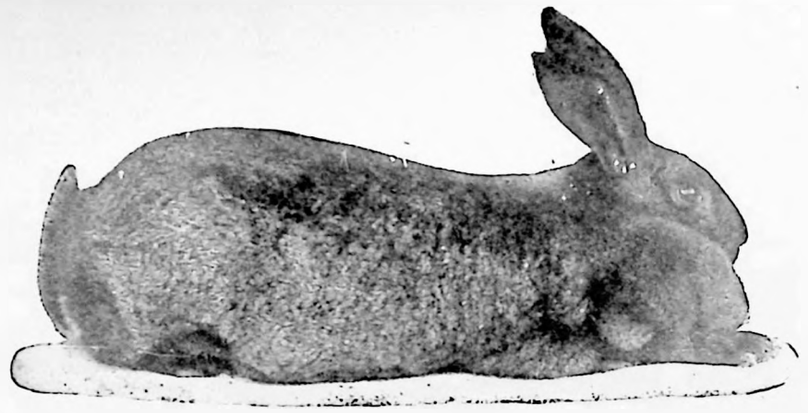
Palatability: Tends to encourage good digestion. Rabbits which do not like certain new feeds may be induced to eat these by adding them to the well liked feed. Variety is desirable in a well balanced ration to give palatability and insure a suitable amount of all the necessary ingredients. But variety should never mean very sudden changes. Sudden changes tend to upset digestive tract.

Succulent feed, as supplied by yellow carrots, improves a ration for the older rabbits but the very young rabbits do very well without greens, if fresh clean water is available. Most producers dislike to feed greens to young rabbits for fear of diarrhoea and coccidiosis. If greens are not used until the young are two or three months old there will be little cause of such complaint and if greens are fed to the young be sure to feed in racks off the floor where contamination is impossible. Use only greens free of dew or dampness. Yellow carrots are to be preferred.

Cost of Feed: We can keep down part of the expense in raising rabbits by buying feed in quantity when prices are low and perhaps some growers can buy feed together and store in a common warehouse. This method has been used successfully in California but the manager must be competent if lower prices are to be had.

A still further method of keeping down feed cost is to consider the cost of the total digestible nutriments present in feeds of a similar nature. It is also possible to reduce the amount of hay when hay is high and grain cheap or hay may be increased when grain is expensive and hay relatively cheap. But remember to consider total digestible nutrients and not just the cost or the feed per ton. Alfalfa hay has been a more expensive feed than barley on the Pacific coast in some seasons. In parts of Nevada where good rabbit alfalfa hay has sold as low as $8 per ton in 1926 it is not likely that barley would be cheaper. And even in the same locality costs vary from year to year. There is a comparison which can be made as follows. When alfalfa hay of average quality is selling for $20 per ton oat grain will have a comparative value of about $27, barley grain $30, wheat bran $24.50, soybean meal $32, and timothy hay $19. If we are looking for some special nutrient then the comparison would be different. No general comparison should rule for all cases but the rabbit raisers can make an intelligent comparison within the limits of information that is available. Feeding is only one of the factors involved in success so do not expect feeding methods to overcome shortcomings in other things. Support measures for further light on the feeding problems. Give the methods which you are now using a chance to show their advantages. Change when conditions demand a change but do not be the first to take up new fads in feeding. The tried and proven methods of successful producers are fairly safe to start with and yet if better methods are proven the only wise thing to do is to change.

For the benefit of those desiring a digestibility chart for common rabbit feeds the following has been prepared. It is based on tests with ruminants as given by Henry and Morrison and may be accepted under the limitation for which the experiments were intended. Rabbits may be expected to have similar digestibility for most food products named.



A Steel Gray doe of extra good quality and type.

DIGESTIBILITY OF COMMON RABBIT FEED

Percentages from Henry and Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" by Special Permission

Grains	Dry Matter	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat	Total	Nutritive Ratio 1 to	Fibre
Barley	90.7	9.0	66.8	1.6	79.4	7.8	4.6
Corn	89.5	7.5	67.8	4.6	85.7	10.4	2.0
Kafir	88.2	9.0	65.8	2.3	80.0	7.9	2.3
Milo Maise	89.3	8.7	66.2	2.2	79.9	8.2	2.4
Oats	90.9	9.7	52.1	3.8	70.4	6.3	10 9
Wheat	89.8	9.2	67.5	1.5	80.1	7.7	2.2
GRAIN PRODUCTS							
Bread	66.2	5.8	51.9	0.5	58.8	9.1	0.7
Cocoanut meal	90.0	19.9	44.2	3.0	70.8	2.6	11.0
Oatmeal	92.1	12.8	56.9	6.0	83.2	5.5	1.5
Soybean meal	89.5	39.7	34.7	4.5	84.5	1.1	[illegible]
Wheat bran	89.9	12.5	41.6	3.0	60.9	3.9	9.6
Wheat shorts	89.5	13.4	46.2	4.3	69.3	4.2	6.0
DRY HAY							
Alfalfa hay	91.4	10.6	39.0	0.9	51.6	3.9	28.3
Before bloom	93.8	15.4	35.5	1.6	54.5	2.5	20.5
Alfalfa meal	91.2	10.2	38.7	0.8	50.7	4.0	30.1
Alfalfa leaves	93.4	17.3	35.9	3.0	60.0	2.5	12.7
Alfalfa stem	94.4	1.8	46.9	0.4	49.6	26.6	54.0
Clover hay red	87.1	7.6	39.3	1.8	50.9	5.7	25 5
Barley hay	92.6	4.6	48.2	0.9	54.8	10.9	29.7
Oat hay	88.0	4.5	38.1	1.7	46.4	9.3	28 3
Timothy hay	88.4	3.0	42.8	1.1	48.5	15.2	29.8
SUCCULENTS							
Ky bluegrass	31.6	2.3	14.8	0.6	18.1	6.0	8.7
Green clover	26.2	2.7	13.0	0.6	17.1	5.3	7.3
Sug: beet lvs:	11.6	1.2	6.3	0.6	18.5	6.0	8.7
Sugar beets	16.4	1.2	12.6	0.1	14.0	10.7	1.0

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Small Stock Magazine
LAMONI, IOWA

Golden State News

THE WEST MEETS THE REST

CO-EDITORS E. W. MURRAY, 1714 West 106th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
HELEN M. KNICKREHM, 1313 West 97th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

NOTICE: The opinions expressed by the contributors of this department shall not be construed as the opinion of Small Stock Magazine

WHAT'S WRONG WITH FLEMISH?

By E. W. Murray

About 90 per cent of the rabbits raised in the United States are raised by people who are employed and the rabbits are a fancy or hobby. I don't know of any rabbit that better fits such a purpose than the Flemish Giant, and there is nothing wrong with Flemish Giants, but I can't say as much for some people who try to raise these Giants that attract more attention in the show room than any other rabbit.

The Flemish Giant is one of the oldest of our breeds, and do you know that very little change has been made in the standards the last 10 years? This shows that the rabbit comes up to what the Flemish Giant breeders desire. But are we on the right track?

A few years ago, say back in 1924-1927, every Flemish breeder tried for size on Whites. I remember the first Whites I saw, a 13½ pound doe was very good and a 14 pound buck a dandy. In those years I knew of a 15 pound buck that was sold for $100 and matings to such animals cost $10 and were not easy to get. Results was every Flemish breeder in California went size-crazy and sacrificed color and type until today some of our best breeders are lost to the California breeders. In the struggle for size, heavier bone and better heads, disregarding color, classifying their light Grays and Sandys according to their own notions and turning out Steels that were anything but beautiful to look at.

Blacks that had unusual size but were full of white hairs sold at a premium while good solid jet blacks that were up to standard requirements for weight and size went begging on the market. The craze for unusual size is subsiding and color is again attaining its rightful place.

Good color combined with extreme size will of course give the breeder of that type or animal the advantage in price and sales. Notaimprovement has been made in Sandys and Steels as a whole have improved but the Light Grays discovered have been miserable for color.

Much credit goes to the California Flemish Club for the improvement of these two colors. The California Flemish Club put up whenever three of its members found that a judge had misplaced Sandys or Steels, they would protest, understand it had to be unanimous decision of the three members. Well, when the California judges heard of this they hit the ceiling, some said they would never judge another Flemish—others said they would not judge a show sponsored by the California Flemish Club, but they did and believe me they began to look at the color. This California Flemish Club also appointed a committee to call on the judges at each major show asking them to cooperate and today we have some of the finest Sandys for color that there is in the country.

There was produced by some of the crosses that were made to obtain size some very fine Flemish in every way, except color. So that a breeder who had such stock could enter it in a show, this same committee, called on the management of some of the leading shows, asking them to list an A. O. C. class of Flemish, this was done for a couple of years and some extra good specimens were shown. They were judged on type and conformity only. One year had a class of senior does that went over 18 pounds, as fine a class of Flemish for size and type as has ever been judged but the color, it was nothing. The reason we promised such a class was to clean up the Steel and Sandy classes without keeping out some extra good Giants. In the last three or four years these A. O. C. classes have been discontinued as the breeders have become color conscious and are producing Steels that are Steels and Sandys that are Sandy. Again I say there's nothing wrong with the Flemish. It's the Flemish breeders. Can a commercial breeder raise Flemish? Let us go over some of the many suggestions the old-timers put out. First, careful selection of breeding stock and proper mating of same, also that animals should be over eight months of age before breeding. Your doe must be in perfect condition so that when the young are born they will take on a healthy and rapid growth, also a great many breeders advise cutting down on the litters, getting rid of all the weaklings but out here in California we raise six and they are ready for fryers at six or seven weeks and weigh as much as other breeds do at nine or ten weeks. I know breeders here in California that are raising Flemish on wire bottoms, using three-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth instead of the usual five-eighths inch, putting in a rest board. These Flemish breeders also feed a pellet known as the complete ration pellet, and are having the best of success. Last year the first prize senior buck at the Los Angeles County Fair was raised in this manner, he weighed 18½ pounds, the second and third prize bucks were raised in the same manner, so was the first, second and third prize senior does. These Flemish had size and fur and were raised in litters of six. So again I say there's nothing wrong with Flemish, it's the Flemish breeders.

As before stated, size with consistent weight is the predominating requirements in Flemish Giants—a minimum is established and beyond that no maximum is set; but they should balance. All varieties of Flemish demand 13 pounds and 15 pounds respectively and reflect Flemish type which seems to conflict with the elaboration of fatty tissue. Rangey type rabbits do not fatten as readily as rabbits of blocky type, a part not confined to the species — other kinds of animals act like-wise.

There are exceptions to this rule as to most rules. Certain Flemish having fairly consistent type and good length have been so fattened as to weigh nearly 22 pounds in the show room. But it requires some skill to fatten them and we hear very little about their blood lines afterward. Most Flemish that we see in the shows are too fat. As a matter of fact, show room success with Flemish depends upon conditions, as well as upon breeding and if not too hurried on a large Flemish may be well weighted up and still look shapely and act uprightly.

There is nothing encouraging in the production of just ordinary Flemish, that is, those undersize and underweight. They are either one thing or the other and as the breeding stock are valued accordingly, some producers make use of blocky typed large bone White Flemish for meat production.

It requires considerable talent to maintain a consistent herd of typical Flemish. This purpose may not successfully combine with the meat and fur. It is a fanciers undertaking. If I succeed in raising the average weight of my meat producing outfit I also lowered the average production of the herd to such extent that loss was evident. It does not pay to confine meat production with large size. I have never seen a doe above 17 pounds that was worth a whoop for real production. Of course there is exceptions to this rule also, but I have seen 14 and 15 pound does that would produce rings around any other breed.

When making Flemish Giants one's business, raise Flemish Giants, no rabbit is more profitable and remember there's nothing wrong with the Flemish.

All questions to be answered in this department must be sent to Helen M. Knickrehm, 1313 West 97th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Any questions concerning diseases and the like are given correct cooperation by Dr. Edward L. Vail, Assistant Veterinarian, Disease Control Section, Bureau of Biological Survey, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Readers: I must ask you to confine your questions to rabbits only. In the past few months I have received questions regarding acreage of land, cost of same, houses, poultry, pigeon and squab raising and if it is profitable, also questions regarding other things, such as products on the market, if they are good etc.

If you are interested in purchasing land or homes, write to the Chamber of Commerce of the district you wish to inquire about. You may write to the U. S. government on various bird and animal raising. As to patented drug products, write to the company that puts out the product to find out what the product will do for you.

No. 800—

L. G. Anderson, Cerrine, Utah:

I am taking this method of

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answering your letter which you wrote to this magazine February 3, 1941, and which was forwarded on to me. In your letter you state you wrote two letters and received no reply, neither by mail or magazine, but what you neglected to say, was that you wrote direct to Doctor Vail and not to the editor of this column.

In tracing down your letter to Doctor Vail, I find you wrote him December 20, 1940. He answered you December 26, 1940 and at the same time forwarded your letter to the U. S. rabbit experiment station for further information to assist you in your feeding problem. Your answer letter from Doctor Vail was returned to him twice from the post office address you gave him, around the first of February it was sent to you the third time and has not been returned to Doctor Vail's office. Also the original letter answer from the U. S. rabbit experiment station, which was mailed dated December 30, 1940, was returned by the post office department, the second time this was mailed back to you and was not returned to the U. S. rabbit experiment station. I have the copies of all your letters and answers in my possession, so know of what I write.

This department, magazine and also Doctor Vail's office has no jurisdiction over the post office department and can only send letters to their supposed addresses, trusting that the writer of the letter has given us his correct address.

The readers of this column in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE should realize that this service as well as the special service of Doctor Vail, so kindly given in cooperating with this editor in answering disease problems, through the columns of this publication is a courtesy and not a duty on the part of Doctor Vail.

Hereafter, Dear Readers, please send all inquiries and questions to this department editor, Helen M. Knickrehm, 1313 West 97th St., Los Angeles, Calif. Write your name and address plainly, so you may receive your answer, if you wish same mailed direct to you. Please enclose 3c postage stamp, or else it will be answered in this column.

No. 801—

In answer to the many inquiries regarding minor local infections effecting the eyes of rabbits, try using a saturated solution of boric acid. By this I mean you may purchase a dime's worth of boric acid crystals (not the powder, as it does not mix well with liquid), place approximately 1 teaspoonful of crystals to an ordinary drinking glass of warm water and let set for several hours, drain off top water from crystals and use this water to bathe eyes of rabbits.

No. 802—

You inquire regarding fur coming off dewlap, hair next to skin turning black and falling out, hard crust forming on dewlap with an ulcerated condition. This frequently happens with does with large dewlaps which becomes soaked with water. When the animals sit in normal position, the wet fur on dewlap never drys and this allows bacteria to grow in this wet fur, thus causing this irritation. My advice to aid you with this problem is to use a drinking jar that is higher, high enough so that the rabbit can just get a drink and not wet the dewlap, then clean the infected dewlap with some good antiseptic, not too strong, a type something similar to what you would use as a mouth wash, bath the infected area.

No. 803—

I have mentioned before to you who write regarding colds, any cold that lasts longer than three weeks is suggestive of snuffles infection. It is extremely difficult to differentiate between the common cold and snuffles without laboratory assistance. It is far more satisfactory to eliminate a rabbit from the herd that has suffered with a cold condition for a long period of time, than to attempt treatment which is frequently of no avail. Furthermore you would not wish to raise future stock from an animal not in the pink of condition, which common sense would tell us. After a continued cold the physical condition of a rabbit would not be good.

No. 804—

No, never handle rabbit by their ears, it is painful to the rabbit as well as damages their ears and ear carriage. Place your hand over the ear, which should lay down over back of neck and shoulders, when you press your hand back over ears, pick up rabbit by the loose flesh over back or shoulders (with the ears placed in between hand and this flesh) lift the animal gently and then place other hand under hips of rabbit, allowing the weight to rest there. If you are going to carry this animal several feet, place the head close under arm so as it cannot see the motion of objects as you move, and you will find the rabbit will do very little jumping. Never throw a rabbit around, handle them gently and you will find they will soon become gentle with you also. It is fright which makes them act very flighty.

SPECIAL NOTE — I have received a notice from a gentleman living here in Los Angeles. He has recently had three Sandy Flemish rabbits stolen in the last four months, a Sandy Flemish buck, weight 16 pounds, left ear No. B221, one Sandy Flemish doe, weight 18 pounds, ear No. BY37, and another Sandy Flemish doe, weight 17½ pounds, ear No. B72. This gentleman offers a reward of $10 for the recovery of any one of the rabbits, $30 for all. An additional reward of $50 for proof and conviction of the thief or thieves. Watch for these rabbits and send information to this editor who will in turn forward same to owner.

Helen M. Knickrehm.

ORCHIDS!

The officers of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association have declared April 1-8 as National Rabbit Week. By so doing these officers have excluded millions of people in America who would partake in this event. The Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran and many of other faiths are at this time of the year observing Lent. For the officers of the American to exclude these millions from the use of our product is the prize blunder of 1941. To them I extend orchids!

They say they intend this as an annual affair. To you fellow breeders I promise you that I shall present a resolution on this year's ballot that will set National Rabbit Week to begin Easter Sunday will relieve the officers of the and end the following Sunday. This American whose duties are so enormous that to take time to give any special thought to National Rabbit Week is asking too much.

E. W. Murray.

MY EXPERIENCE IN TURNING OUT FLEMISH OF GOOD TYPE, BALANCE, BONE AND CONDITION

(Continued from Page 4)

Today most of the pellet feed concerns are not using nearly as much molasses and rabbits consequently will not eat the amount they did when this feed was sweeter. A good simple plan is to feed pellets and whole oats together and see that both are practically cleaned up before next feed is due.

When starting your young from the nest on pellets, after a couple of weeks of exclusive pellet diet, start mixing in whole oats and do not feed so much that they will eat only pellets, leaving the oats, for an excusively pellet fed youngster after reaching the age of 4 months or less will not touch any other grain unless starved to it, resulting in an interruption to their steady gain in growth.

Once or twice a week feed a warm mash composed of ground alfalfa, rolled oats and dried beet pulp in place of their other grain ration.

This mash besides being a change in diet makes the coat lustrous. Before feeding pellets run them over a small wire mesh screen to screen out the dust as the dust is unpalatable to rabbits and clutters up the feeding dishes.

Hutch space for Flemish cannot be too large. The more room and air space the better to afford plenty of exercise especially for does with litters. Young Flemish need plenty of room to stretch and run in order to develope properly so if possible figure on having enough hutches for your mature brood does that are six feet long and four feet wide and at least two feet high, and higher if possible as the more air space available the less trouble you will experience from ammonia and stale air. Four feet square ought to be the smallest hutch on the place for any Flemish individual to afford sufficient space for their proper development and to insure good health. Personally I prefer outside hutches because of better air condition, but of course in bad weather they have their draw backs in the discomfort of caring for the stock, frozen water crocks, etc.

Construct outside hutches under trees if possible for direct sun protection in extremely hot weather and double roof to keep upper tier during that kind of weather. Some rabbit breeders carry the idea that Flemish cannot take hot weather as well as smaller breeds. My experience has been that it is not the breed, it is a fact that some strains of any of the breeds can get by under adverse conditions better than others. They are merely tougher, have more stamina and can stand up to it while others fold, and this is true with all of the more common domestic animals from horses down to rabbits so do not blame the Flemish as a breed as being unable to take it. Well conditioned and not overfat animals win through extreme heat with less effort. Does heavy with young are very apt to be distressed through an extremely hot spell so skip breeding operations if possible throughout July and August unless you have unusually cool comfortable quarters for them.

A large jar of water for the larger animals to bank against is a great help in avoiding distress at this time. To produce a strain of outstanding Flemish of any color after learning to grow them well and keep good health in entire herd, select your matings with care.

Keep in mind first, type with as much bone as possible, good heads especially and proportion or balance throughout. After bringing in play all of your experience and judgment in your breeding program, plenty of disapointments always do crop out and that you can always expect in producing any of the domestic breeds of pure bred animals but if you keep trying and care for them well you are bound to go to town with some which you will not be ashamed to own.

Fred Conkling, North Manchester, Ind., says: Please renew my subscription. I would not be without SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE any more than I would be without rabbits—and that last is unthinkable.

RABBIT PELTS WANTED

By shipping direct to the tanners and dyers, you can always get more money for your rabbits.

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Small Stock Magazine

Lamoni, Iowa

AMERICAN RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSN.

ARBA and CBA

INCORPORATED

A. WEYGANDT · SEC'Y 7408 NORMAL AVE · CHICAGO

National Rabbit Dinner Week, April 1 to 8: By the time this reaches our readers National Rabbit Dinner Week will be well on the way to success and all will be putting forth every effort to make April 1 to 8 an outstanding event in the history of our industry. I have notified all local associations to advise how many of our "Rabbit Dinner Week" posters they can use for this purpose and hope to get a good response from every local for the posters, as they will be mailed promptly, as soon as I hear from the secretaries. At this writing (March 8) only a few have responded but I hope to hear from many within the next few days. These posters were arranged for by Ed Stahl, chairman of our publicity committee. It would be a great expense to mail a certain amount of these posters to all locals not knowing whether or not they would be made use of and any local interested will surely advise me of the amount they can use. These posters are attractive, about 11x14 inches in size, and have a large cut of a rabbit in the center and headed "Domestic Rabbit Dinner Week." They were sent free to all chartered locals requesting them. The Purina Mills of St. Louis, Mo., are also putting out a very elaborate poster and other advertising literature and I hope they had a good response from the breeders for these supplies for they will do much to encourage the sale of domestic rabbit meat and encourage more to enter the business, giving more production which is so badly needed at this time. Would an auto manufacturer put out salesmen to sell automobiles if he had none in stock and was not sure he could produce same? No, indeed. He first gets a good supply on hand or has the means of producing same and then puts out the salesmen to move them. The same applies to markets for domestic rabbit meat, get a fair source of production first, then when you locate your markets, you will have the meat to supply them, but to locate a good market and supply them for a week or two, then disappoint them the next time on account of being unable to locate the rabbits, nine times out of ten you have lost his trade and confidence and he will drop domestic rabbits because he cannot depend on them when wanted. I believe these quick freezing lockers scattered throughout the country will prove a great help in assisting the breeders to get a reasonable amount of meat stored so as to supply the demand when they get a market established which will mean much toward the successful marketing of domestic rabbit meat. There are about 3,500 of these locker plants in operation today. Iowa leads with 450, Washington 325, Minnesota and Wisconsin 275 each, Oregon 223, Illinois 164, and Nebraska 162.

Our Advertising A Success: The advertising campaign now being conducted by our national publicity committee is bringing results and getting into a new field which will result in more entering the rabbit business and more production, which is so badly needed. This stock must be furnished by our present breeders and all should receive benefit from same. Those wanting breeding stock are referred to members in their vicinity or secretary of the nearest local association to them. Since January 1 we have carried ads in the following: SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, American Rabbit Journal, Small Stock Farmer, California Rabbits, All-Pets Magazine, Farm Journal, Country Gentleman, Boys Life, Child, Popular Mechanics, Philadelphia, Record, and will commencing with March have added Central New Yorker and Successful Farmer to the list. To date we have sold about 4,000 booklets, one-half of them being sent out by President Fehr in large quantities and the remainder ordered direct from headquarters mostly in single copies from our ads. Let us keep up the good work.

Worlds Convention Dates: I have received copy of March issue of "Worlds Convention Dates" and find our American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association convention to be held at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 24 to 29, 1941, listed on page 42. I wish to call your attention to this so you would remember the dates when arranging for your vacation this year so that you will save this week for your vacation, as I know you will enjoy it. The Fort Wayne breeders are already working on this important event and will have more details on this next month.

Resolutions to Close September 1: In my news for last month, I stated that all resolutions for 1941 must be sent to Mr. Stallings, chairman of the resolutions committee by September 15. However, after taking this up with the resolution committee, it was decided that it will be necessary for all resolutions to be in the chairman's hands by September 1. So, let all members be governed accordingly. You can mail your resolutions in any time between now and September 1 to A. L. Stallings, chairman of resolution committee, 221 Quincy street, Pueblo, Colo.

The Chicago Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Show: The annual show of the Chicago Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association held in conjunction with the National Sportsmans Show at the International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., closed Sunday evening, March 2, and we had a very successful show with thousands of people in attendance daily. Jimmy Blyth placed the awards and all appeared well satisfied with his decisions and glad to have him with us. John Furrer, of St. Louis, Mo., came up Saturday and we were pleased to have John with us, also. He stated the fur business is very good and rabbit skin prices going up and more wanted.

American Checkered Giant Club's March Bulletin: I have received from Secretary Foerster, the American Checkered Giant Club's bulletin for March crowded full of interesting news for the Checkered Giant breeders but all in general. Mr. Foerster enclosed an A. R. & C. B. A. membership application with each bulletin calling attention to the fact that by working together the specialty club and the American can accomplish much more for the industry than by working separately. "Support the A. R. & C. B. A. so it can help to support us" is only a few words of good advice from Mr. Forester, secretary of this live organization and also director of the American.

Other News From Ohio: I have received a very interesting letter from our former director, T. R. Vandervort, of Cleveland, Ohio, stating the state association was progressing nicely, also sending a clipping from the Cleveland Press announcing the rabbit show to be held in Cleveland in connection with the Sportsman's show of that city. This clipping gave much useful information on our industry as well and Van, Gus Forester and others are preparing to hand out this information to the crowds who will be in attendance at this show.

A New Local Association for Kansas: Back in 1932, we had eight chartered local associations in the great state of Kansas. Since the depression and until recently we had none. Today we have one chartered under the name of the Sunflower Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association located at Wichita and C. E. Gustafson, of Wichita, is secretary. The charter was granted this association, February 28 and the Secretary advises they have 32 paid up members at present which I consider very good for a starter. I notice our old-time member, judge and registrar, Marion Stoner, is listed among the A. R. & C. B. A. members. We wish this association success and hope to have more locals chartered with us from Kansas in the near future.

Ladies Auxiliary for Syracuse, N. Y.: The ladies of the Syracuse Breeders Club have organized an auxiliary and charter was granted March 4 and we wish these ladies success with their new auxiliary and know they will do much to assist their local in this district. Mrs. Ethel Stewart, 202 Matty avenue, Mattydale, Syracuse, N. Y., is secretary.

Mr. Davies on the Job: Usually every few days I hear from our good worker on the west coast, Frank Davies, enclosing a membership or a few registrations or both. For several days, I had not heard from him and thought perhaps his feed business was so good, he had forgotten us. However, when I opened the mail, February 15, here was one from Mr. Davies enclosing eight members and application for renewal of charter for the California Wool Growers, Inc., and glad to hear of their wonderful success. Marvin J. Allen, 15003 S. Vermont St., Gardenia, Calif., is secretary of this live organization and included among its members are some of the best Angora breeders in the country.

Mrs. A. J. Jansen Passes On: A. J. Jansen, of Atlanta, Ga., passed through Chicago, Ill., February 24, with the body of his wife, who passed away with cancer at their home in Atlanta recently, taking her to her former home in Iowa for interment. We extend to Mr. Jansen and family our sincere sympathy and know all of our readers will be sorry indeed to hear of Mrs. Jansen's death.

Registrations for February diminished considerable as compared with January but February was a cold, bad month and we will hope for great increase in March. January was an exceptional month, but February was a short month which accounts for some of the loss. Havanas made a great showing in February there being 13 Havanas registered more than the amount sent in for the entire year last year and Angoras held up fairly well also. Following are the number of registration applications received for the various breeds since January 1: New Zealands, 92; Chinchillas, 45; Flemish Giants, 51; Angoras, 42; Rexes, 29; Havanas, 15; Checkered Giants, 8; Lilacs, 5; Dutch, 4; French Silver, English, Himalayan, each 1; Creme D'Argents, 2; Silver Fox, 1; Belgian Hare, 1; and Beverens, 2.

Grand Championship Certificates: Following Grand Championship Certificates have been issued since my last report:

Zeller's Queen, Reg. No. 8401-V, New Zealand White doe, owned by William Zeller.

Blanks furnished free to all on request.

Official American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Shows: Following chartered locals have been granted permission to hold their show as an official A. R. & C. B. A. show since my last report:

September 1-4, 1941, Star Co. R. & C. B. A., Star Co. Fair, Canton, Ohio.

May 4, 1941, Penn. State R. & C. B. A., Philadelphia, Ohio.

August 7-10, 1941, Winnebago Co. R. & F. B. A., Winnebago Co. Fair, Rockford, Ill.

August 22-24, 1941, Rock River R. & F. B. A., Lee Co. Fair, Dixon, Ill.

August 24-September 1, 1941, New York State Fair R. & C. Show, Syracuse, N. Y.

February 13-15, 1942, Wayne Co. R. B. A., Cambridge City, Ind.

April 5-6, 1941, N. E. Okla. R. & C. B. A., Tulsa, Okla.

April 12-13, 1941, San Diego Co. R. B. A., San Diego, Calif.

April 27, 1941, Bucks Co. Pa. R. & C. A., Hatfield, Pa.

October 3-5, 1941, Dela. Co. R. B. A., Muncie, Ind.

May 11, 1941, San Fernando Valley R. B. A., No. Hollywood, Calif.

June 15, 1941, California Angora Wool Growers, Inc., Pomona, Calif.

June 8, 1941, Waynedale R. B. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special A. R. & C. B. A. ribbons offered at these shows to be given to American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association members only or those joining before the close of show.

MIDWEST RABBIT AND CAVY CLUB

By Mrs. Royal M. Smithson

At our March meeting every one was enthused with the Rabbit Week program rabbit breeders are going to put on this year and the help given us by the Ralston Purina company. There is a shortage of meat rabbits here at this time but every one in our club will advertise rabbits in a local paper and try to get a special write up in the paper during rabbit week.

We are sorry to say we are losing one of our important members. Charles Powell (Peaceful Valley Rabbitry) is leaving Kansas City, Mo., to move to California. We are all going to miss Mr. Powell who has proved to us that advertising and good stock will more than pay their way. We wish you all the good luck there is in your new home Mr. Powell.

Spring is here again and we are getting new breeders started in our locality and new members in our club.

We read where SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE is giving different breeds a special issue if the breeders will help and advertise their choice of breed.

We believe in the New Zealands and call on all you, brother and sister breeders, to make the June issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE outstanding with your ads and write ups. Help yourself and at the same time keep the New Zealands where they belong at the head of all rabbit breeds.

WHY THE FLEMISH FEDERATION

(Continued from Page 2)

After you have read this issue and studied same I believe you will say I am for them 100 per cent. Let me suggest that you watch out for the following important points in the following articles: What Mr. Sadler says about feeding and especially watering; what Mrs. Mayberry says about nutrition and selection; Dr. Andrews about color; Mr. Coon about roughage and green feed; Mr. Murray about color in Light Gray; Mr. Rhoades about frame and balance; Judge Fehr about short coupled Flemish and over fat Flemish; Doctor Krajicek about his struggle for a start and how he won out; Jack Villar about the importance of Blacks in breeding; Mr. Counsman about proper articles; Bill Prescott about roasters; Mr. Seldon about Blues. Yes, and what all the others says that is so helpful and educational. There is information enough here to give us thought for more than a year. File this issue away and refer to it monthly, yes, weekly. Get some extra copies and give to your friends, and last but not least help us to further the interest of the Flemish Giant, this grand old breed, the king of kings, the giant of all, the universal breed.

Fourth Annual National Checker Giant Show

A Checkered Giant Sweepstake Show Will Be Held

May 2, 3, 4, 1941

At Indianapolis, Indiana

by the Indiana-Illinois Checkered Giant Club

Judge: Bill Bocknor

Over $100 in Cash Specials. For catlog write to

John D. Adams, Sec'y.

Box 1 Wanamaker, Ind.

SIXTH ANNUAL SHOW OF THE

Minneapolis Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Assn.

Held in Connection with Northwest Sportsman's Show

MINNEAPOLIS AUDITORIUM

EASTER WEEK, APRIL 13-20

Cups, Ribbons and Cash Prizes

Judge: Paul C. Maas, Waterloo, Iowa

Mail entry direct and write for Premium List. Single entries 50c.

Wm. J. Heyman, Show Sec'y.

3555 Dupont Ave., North MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The American Chinchilla Rabbit Breeders Assn.

By C. N. Farley, Secretary-Treasurer
P. O. Box 382, Sedalia, Mo.

Our membership drive "Every One Win One," that is every member secure one or more new members during 1941 is going over in a good way. We have one member who has set his goal at 12 new members, or one for each month for 1941. Let's see who can break the record he has set, I say break it, because I believe he is going to reach his goal. Now just to add a little spice to this drive, your secretary is offering a beautiful Sun-Ray cup to the member sending the largest number of new members during 1941.

There seems to be increased interest in the Chinchilla rabbit as I am receiving numerous inquiries about the Chinchilla rabbit and where good stock can be secured. Then the number of Chinchillas at our various shows are increasing, and as Captain Henry says, I think it is "Only The Beginning."

Floys Swartz, a furrier of Detroit, Mich., and a member of the Chinchilla club has sent out letters to the membership of the club offering the membership a wonderful opportunity to make some money for our club. He has offered to furnish the labor, lining and clasp to make the latest style fur jacket out of Chinchilla rabbit pelts, if the Chinchilla breeders will furnish the pelts and pay for the tanning. The jacket to be sold at auction or raffled off at our next convention and the proceeds to go to the Chinchilla club. No breeder is asked for more than five pelts. And some breeders who do not have the pelts have offered to pay for the tanning of pelts given by other breeders. I think that Mr. Swartz has made our club a wonderful proposition and I hope that our members will give him their hearty support and give him the information he asks for in his letter.

Begin now making plans for our next convention which will be held in Fort Wayne, Ind., November 24 to 29, 1941.

Classified Ads bring results.

MICHIGAN DUTCH RABBIT CLUB'S

SEVENTH NATIONAL EXCLUSIVE DUTCH SHOW

MAY 29- JUNE 1, 1941

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR GROUNDS

Judge: Karl Sautters
Premiums: $2 1st; $1 2d; 50c 3d.

Numerous Specials

For Catalog Write

Frank Czajkowski, Sec.
8210 Montlieu Ave.
DETROIT MICHIGAN

AMERICAN ANGORA RABBIT BREEDERS COOPERATIVE

By C. W. Orr, Secretary,
Palmer Lake, Colo.

You have all heard how rapidly rabbits increase but with all their speed in multiplication we are not able to keep up with the increasing demand. This as we all know is due to the curtailments of imports from France and England due to the war. But do not be misled that there are no imports as Japan is increasing these shipments to the United States. The Japanese wool is not a desirable quality of wool but it can be had in quantity and that is what the mills must have. It does not pay them to make a small run of yarn. They either have enough wool to make a quantity of yarn or they do not make any. If we will all get in and make a real and special effort to get every ounce of wool we can in to them we can hold the business. They want No. 1 wool.

It has been suggested by some that Angora wool should be bringing a very much higher price than it is due to increased cost of production and the limited supply. It has been the policy of the Cooperative to sell the wool for the very best price consistent with the market. We believe during the 2½ years of cooperation of the Cooperative we have maintained prices as high as any paid to the grower and also we have been able to pay 50 per cent of the price immediately upon receipt of the wool and the balance in as short a time as any other marketing agency.

We have just mailed out your revolving fund certificate to cover all wool shipped in up to July 1, 1940. This certificate is your share in the profits of your Cooperative. This two per cent revolving fund certificate is your profit which you obtain over and above what you have actually received for your wool. The larger your shipments of wool the larger is your revolving fund certificate. These certificates are velvet if you make them worth while it will mean a new car, a nice trip or if neither of these interest you, then we will say "your heart's desire," whatever it is. Getting it through your revolving fund certificates will be like receiving a lovely gift from your cooperative.

Long before the time this article is published all wool checks will be out, paying in full for all wool shipped into the office before January 1, 1941. Ordinarily the winter months are the off season for Angora wool but this year has been unusually good. The demand will continue if the supply is sufficient to meet it. This is one industry in which we would all be glad if we could get our neighbors all interested. It will be a long time before we can get a small part of the supply needed. We invited helpful suggestions and constructive criticism.

OHIO RABBIT BREEDERS

"Take The Mountain To Mohammed"
By T. R. Vandervort, Secretary, The United Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association of Ohio

Facing Cleveland (Ohio) historic public square is a massive brown sandstone building, which houses one of Cleveland's oldest banking institutions, known as the "Society for Savings in the City of Cleveland."

The heavy, bronze doors which stand at the entrance to this financial institution look very formidable to you as you approach them and the thought comes to you, "How can I ever open such heavy doors."

As you walk up to them and put out your hand to exert your strength to enter they magically open, with out your help before your astonished eyes, the work of the very modern electric eye.. The moral I am trying to bring to you folks is that you have to walk up and show a willingness to do your part before they will open. I have, and I hope many of you have learned that lesson in life. If we show a wilingness to cooperate we can ask many things and they will come to us.

For several years the rabbit breeders in the Cleveland area tried to figure out ways and means to get the "John Q. Public" to come and see their rabbit shows. Even went so far as to rent a big garage down town, at high rental and were going to charge admission. They charged all right but no public showed up so the boys had to dig way down deep to pay the rent. We still felt there was some way to get the public to see our rabbits and I will attempt to tell how the trick was finally solved. if you will pardon a little personal story. In March of 1938, (on March 22 to be exact) my dad and mother were visiting us in honor of my forty-seventh birthday. After we had filled up on cake and rabbit and whatever it was that went with it, dad says "I'd like to take you down to the Sportsmen's show in the Public Auditorium, in honor of your birthday." Of course, like our taking the kids to the circus, what Dad really meant was that he was dead set on going to that big show, for he is a real "Fox Hunter" of the old school and gets as much kick out of sitting all night by a log fire, on a wind swept hilltop in southern Ohio listening to his "Blue Tick" dog "Pidge" lead that pack of hounds in a 10 hour chase, as you and I do in winning a special A. R. & C. B. A. ribbon at a national convention, in a class of 50 or more. Well, we went to the show and what a time we had. Some 15,000 people there and something new going on all the time.

All during the show I kept thinking "What a wow of a place to have a rabbit show. Of course I did not think outloud for fear some one might think me crazy, which some people have gone so far as to express to me openly and without any apparent shame?

Later in the year, I approached the show management with the idea of a rabbit display and they were very courteous and said they would give it some thought and let me know. I didn't hear so one day I called and they said "they were sorry but they felt that the domestic rabbit display had no place in a sportsman's show." I pointed out that some other clubs had already had displays in similar shows in the United States and would he grant a committee of five an interview on the matter later. This he consented to and I rounded up some of the Cleveland club members and we went down. After much dickering they finally agreed to give us space for 100 rabbits, double decked if we would agree to sell 500 tickets to the show. Well, we went into a huddle with Gus Foerster's bald head shining, only a little brighter than mine, and came out with the $125 guarantee.

Before the show started we had sold 750 tickets beating our guarantee by 50 per cent on which we had made a commission of $75. This came out of Mr. Public's pocket for each exhibitor was given two one day passes to the show and did not have to buy tickets. When that first show was over in 1939 we had broken even, everyone had had a swell time and 130,000 people had seen our rabbits. In addition to that, the management had called me and said "Mr. Vandervort, what will we have to do to get you to come back next year," and I caught my breath for a minute and said just a little more space so we can show the rabbits off a little better and single deck.

In 1940 we sold about the same amount of tickets and had 3,000 square feet of space, which sells commercially at 75c a square foot, and were able to single deck 140 rabbits, not counting "Pop" Sautters' Black Dutch buck "Topper" from Canton, which were seen by 143,000 people.

Our 1941 show starts March 22, my fiftieth birthday, and in honor of that the Cleveland club unanimously voted me show superintendent, the guy that has to do all the work and get all the blame when things go wrong.

Now, really, that last remark does not apply to the Cleveland club for all you have to do to that bunch is give them the ammunition and they will go to town with the shooting with more people working than I have even seen in any other club yet (Might as well start an argument before this ends).

Well folks, the missus has called me three times and said the buckwheat cakes and fried rabbit (try that sometime) are getting cold so I better go, but I just had to get this story off my chest in the hopes that it would lead you fellows to back up the A. R. & C. B. A. the way the boys in Ohio have backed me up as secretary of the United Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association of Ohio, Inc., and if you do that this industry will grow so fast it will scare you provided we keep our noses clean.

So why not plan now to visit us in 1942 and have the real time of seeing how interested a public can become in rabbits.

"Pop" Sautters, of Canton, Ohio, will be up this year for his third year, for the full nine days and in addition to his rabbits and cavies, will bring those two beagle hounds that he has trained to pull a wagon with a goat (which is coming along too) in it. Of course, why the goat is there is because the monkey that used to ride there is dead. And why is the monkey dead? Well that is another story, but just as a hint let me say that one Monday, while "Pop' was at work the monkey got out of his cage and in roaming the neighborhood, was getting a lot of fun pulling the clothespins off the line and letting the neighbors clean, wet clothes fall to the ground. The ladies failed to see the joke and the police came and shot Mr. Monkey..

When you see me at the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association convention in Fort Wayne this coming November ask me about it or better still we are hoping "Pop" will be there to tell it himself.

Please remember, you have to walk up to those doors before they will open.

American Federation of New Zealand Breeders

By Mrs. A. L. Stallings, Sec.-Treas.
221 Quincy St., Pueblo, Colo.

I received the report of the rabbit and cavy show held at St. Louis, Mo. That had 49 New Zealand exhibitors at this show and 22 of these were members of the New Zealand Federation. They had 100 White New Zealands and 67 Reds in the show. Eleven of the special New Zealand ribbons and the cup were awarded to New Zealand members. The cup going to E. & A. Gluntz, Overland, Mo.

The month of February was a fine month for the New Zealand Federation, we received 20 new members and 14 renewals. If we can keep this up we will have a real club before very long.

The June issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE is to be a New Zealand special. Here is your opportunity to really help boost New Zealand rabbits, your own stock and the New Zealand Federation. Mr. Mann, our president, is taking charge of this special and is planning on getting in touch with all New Zealand members. We must support and back this issue with ads and what other help is needed. Let's make it the finest issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE ever printed. Mrs. Blair promised her full support and will do all in her power to make it a success.

We enjoyed a visit with T. L. Owen of Oklahoma City, Okla., at the Colorado Springs rabbit show, which Mr. Owen judged. This was a fine show and some outstanding animals were exhibited. I will give a more detailed report of this show next month as I have not received the report yet.

The convention this year will be held in November at Fort Wayne, Ind. It is not too early to start our New Zealand convention pot. Send in your pledges now.

Please check your New Zealand membership card and see that you are in good standing. Let's live up to the slogan, "Every Member, Get a Member."

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Sunday, March 9, at Del Mar, Calif., the San Diego County Rabbit Breeders Association, held its first table show of the year. The high light of the day was the big picnic dinner, which took care of the 60 people that attended.

It was just a preliminary to the spring show to be held April 12 and 13. This show promises to be the largest one ever held by the San Diego club and a full capacity of exhibits are expected. These animals will come from all over Southern California.

There will be all breeds of rabbits shown, from the smallest type "fanciers pets" to the largest of all breeds grown. The commercial rabbit will hold a prominent place in the show as it has grown into a large industry and as it ranks high in its many uses, it is no longer a hobby. A fine fur exhibit showing the finest in fur garments, dyed furs, and many other uses will be of interest to the many who will attend.

The California State Rabbit Breeders Association quarterly business meeting will be held April 13 at 2 p. m. at Del Mar, in connection with the show.

Angora Wool Ranching

By WILLIAM E. OTTO

This book contains a wealth of information for the beginner in Angoras. It is a short-cut to profitable wool production, containing 14 chapters which are well illustrated. Also contains drawings, and specifications of a new type hutch which contains features found in no other hutch.

The price of this book is $1.00 postpaid. Send orders to

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE
Lamoni, Iowa

North American Marten Rabbit Club

By Stephen C. Hoyle, Secretary,
Woonsocket, R. I.

Spring is just around the corner with its rabbit get togethers and table shows. Here's your opportunity to clean up your old correspondence, your rabbitry, our useless rabbits, and incidentally, that bill for club dues for the ensuing year that you have put off until you have forgotten the same.

It begins to look like a banner year for the rabbit industry. My butcher is turning away orders every week because he cannot obtain meat rabbits. Several members of the club have written in that they are completely sold out of saleable breeding stock. In fact, Nat Fisher suggests that any members having stock for sale, let me know so that I can publish their names in "Just Marvens." Then members receiving inquiries that they cannot fill can forward their prospective customer the list of members who do have stock for sale. All in all, it looks like good times again.

As yet we have not completed the compilation of points on last year's sweepstake shows. As soon as this is done, I will publish the names of the winners.

We have several suggestions and criticisms from outstanding members for the benefit of the club. I have forwarded copies of these to all members of the club. If any radical changes are decided upon, I will advise all breeders of the same through SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

Remember the Purina Rabbit Week, the [illegible] of April. There has been so much [illegible] by the outstanding members of the industry concerning the same, that I will not attempt to bore you with more news about it. However, this is a colossal enterprise and deserves the support of the breeders as well as the specialty clubs. I feel sure we will all stand behind the Purina company in attempting to make this week a national affair.

Five new members last month, three of them sent in by Ray Giehrer. The prospects for the future of the club never looked "rosier" than they do right now. How about the rest of us giving Ray a little help in boosting our membership.

GIANT CHINCHILLA RABBIT ASSN.
By Melvin Behrens, Secretary-Treasurer,
Pearl River, N. Y.

Just as sure as the sun rises and sets each day, so is our asociation making progress. We now can report a membership of over 50 with a good number of interested parties requesting information on Giant Chinchillas, prices of breeding stock, etc., contacting us through our advertising in the widely distributed book, "The American Rabbit Industry" and our rabbit magazine reports when your secretary has one. We are now a chartered specialty club of the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association, the charter having received some months ago.

In the Giant Chinchilla we have truly an American rabbit, first produced in [illegible] by its originator, Edw. H. Stahl, because it conflicted in weights [illegible] other Chinchilla breeds, did not retain its deserving popularity.

Because of the death of Secretary I. W. [illegible]uck, Salt Lake City, Utah, a number of years ago, there has been no association since, sponsoring Giant Chinchillas exclusively.

When Standards were revised in 1938, weight limits were removed on the Chinchilla rabbit and they are [illegible] into the limelight very rapidly. [illegible] with this new association formed [illegible] as the Giant Chinchilla Rabbit Association, we shall once more push once popular breed back to the front.

We present a rabbit that is truly a [illegible] in every respect and at the same time retaining the Chinchilla color.

We grant that the small Chinchilla [illegible] is a wonderful animal and has [illegible] since it first made its appearnce in America, by the same token, we claim [illegible] a rabbit twice as large must be as good.

We present a rabbit of fast growth, [illegible] growth at an early age, an ideal [illegible] special, meat and fur rabbit; it's not [illegible] to attain weights of 5 to 6 [illegible] at weaning age. A rabbit that will produce 2½ to 3 pounds of rabbit [illegible] in two months has profit possibilities even when sold for market: its [illegible] stock sales should make them [illegible] the most if not the most profitable [illegible] to raise.

[illegible] Giant Chinchillas for more rabbits.

IOWA STATE
By Paul C. Maas, Secretary,
621 Ricker Street, Waterloo, Iowa

Iowa State Rabbit & Cavy Breeders elected the following officers March 10 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa: President, R. Allsup, Des Moines; vice-president, Dr. John Miller, Des Moines; Secretary, Paul C. Maas, Waterloo; treasurer, Don McGuire, Cedar Rapids; directors, L. A. Hagemier, Burlington; L. G. Blair, Lamoni; Geo. Pierce, Davenport; Harry Bailey, Cedar Rapids; C. C. Barclay, Waterloo.

We invite all to join us who are interested in this industry. Give your officers full cooperation and see Iowa come to the front.

If you have interesting and educational articles for the welfare of this association send them to me. This is your association and it is your ideas that make a good association. Send them in, you have a voice in its conduct at all times and we want you to express your wishes otherwise your oficers do not have any way knowing what you desire. Let's all be for one object and that is for a bigger and better state association.

The board of directors will meet Sunday, April 27 at Waterloo, Iowa, as we expect to see a lot of Iowa breeders there at the all New Zealand show to be held April 25-27, sponsored by the Waterloo association.

For membership in the Iowa State Association write for application blank or better yet send in your dollar and the secretary will send you a membership card. Let's go fellow breeders.

American Federation of Havana Breeders

By V. Paul Stephens, Secretary,
715 Woodlawn Avenue,
Huntington, Ind.

From all reports received this year Havanas sure are going strong. Good sales reported. Some breeders sold out. Good stock seems to be scarce. Every show reported shows an increase over previous years.

We have received some letters wanting to know about the Havana, stating they had seen our advertisement in the publicity book published by the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association. So you see it pays to advertise. The sooner we get more of these books out the sooner we will get more Havana breeders. Let's each do our best to advertise our beautiful, dark, glossy, chocolate-brown Havanas in every way possible.

Last year we only had 11 Havanas registered. This year in January we had two and in February 13. This shows that we are taking our place with the rest of our good breed. Keep up the good work.

Special notice to every breeder: Will you take enough time to send to your secretary the name and address of every Havana breeder you know? This is important to accomplish some work we have started to do. Please give us your full cooperation. About time to begin thinking about the convention show at Fort Wayne this fall. See you next month.

Rex Rabbit Federation

By Carl F. Schultz, Secretary-Treasurer,
3592 Kimmel Road, Cleveland, Ohio

The Rex are on the march. Every day we are receiving inquiries about the Rex and whre good breeding stock can be purchased. So it behooves all breeders of Rex to show their stock in the shows and if you have any for sale advertise it in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

In January there were 26 Rex registered, almost as many as were registered during the entire year of 1940. Show reports are coming in with more Rex being shown this year than ever before. This all adds up to one thing, and that is people are becoming Rex conscious, so you members of the Rex Federation, in making sales try and get the purchaser of Rex to join the Federation and help us put the Rex across. Our member, Kenneth Burns, Milwaukee, Wis., receives two of our special ribbons on his wins at Chicago, Ill., while Gus Siegmund, Jim Kroupa and Robert Turek won one each at Youngstown, Ohio. We have plenty of these ribbons on hand so show your stock and try and win one. They are worth while.

The members are a little slow in sending in their names and breeds raised for the breeders roster, but it will be out shortly. If you haven't sent in your do so now. Start breeding now for the Fort Wayne convention and let's have at least 200 Rex on display. Show Rex, boost Rex and talk Rex.

National Federation of Flemish Giant Breeders

By Lewis S. J. Griffin, Secretary

Well, here it is, our Flemish Giant Special, through the cooperation of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE we are able to present this issue to you, we hope you like it and that you derive lots of benefit from same. The object has been to give instructive information on breeding, feeding and care of your stock. We will be pleased to hear from you, especially so will SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

Now to our surprise I promised to advise you about this month. Well, here it is and all for your benefit. The Great Rogers Brothers 1847 Silver Chest valued at $52.95 to be given by friends of the Federation and from one-half the registration money received by us during 1941. Said chest of silverware to go to member winning most points on any six Flemish Giants he or she may exhibit at the coming Fort Wayne convention show in November. This will encourage every one to show six or more Flemish Giants and the six animals owned by one party that wins the most points wins the chest. Also please remember the more registrations we have the more valuable chest we can offer so register your Flemish. Help the American and help the chest fund. Let me suggest you select six or eight Flemish Giants at once. Start grooming and conditioning them from now on. No one can tell what classes will be largest, you can win just as well as the big fellow, it's quality that will count this time, not number. Also remember there will be a silver medal for each first and a gold medal for grand champion as well as a large cash pot.

We are sorry to report that our old governor, Oscar Schultze, has resigned from the board, business reasons, insufficient time to devote to the cause, we will miss Oscar and his good advice. He says later he may come back and be active again, we hope so. Chairman Holtzinger has appointed C. H. Pritchard, of Chatham, N. J., to fill the vacancy on the board. Mr. Pritchard we welcome you as one of us. Mr. Pritchard is known to everyone in the east. He has been one of our leaders in membership campaign for past two years and from the way it looks so far this year he will lead all, even our chairman, Mr. Holtzinger, and that's going some.

Now about our campaign. As I advised last month it closes May 1 instead of April 1. Many of our members are very close, only two or three separating, 8 or 10 members and just a little effort on your part will put you ahead. This $60.00 trio of Flemish should cause you to get busy. Why not take your book and use two or three Sunday afternoons to call on your Flemish Giant neighbors in close by cities or towns. Remember renewals count, also each year advance renewal. A little effort will triple your score and perhaps mean a trio of Flemish Giants. Remember the deadline, May 1.

Our new guide book will go to press about May 1. We are planning on several new features, better not miss it, better yet be listed in same.

In closing let me write you breeders of the south and central states to meet Mr. and Mrs. Stallings and myself at the Oklahoma City show April 26-27. Judge Owen says everybody will be there, so here's hoping to see you.

ANNUAL SPRING TABLE SHOW
Rockland County Rabbit Breeders Assn.,
To be held at
STAHL'S, Pearl River, N. Y.,
MAY 25, 1941
Judges: O. F. Schultze, Ed. H. Stahl and Paul Ring
The Biggest Little Show in the East.
WALTER WEBER, Secretary,
395 High Mt. Rd., North Haledon, N. J.

Your Subscription Has Expired

Is what you will read on the yellow slip if one is enclosed with this copy of your magazine. The blank is enclosed for your notice and convenience so that you may not lose out on future issues.

NOW

is the time to make sure of securing future issues

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE is getting bigger and better than ever, and is becoming of greater importance to the breeder and industry in general. We know you read all the good information published in the articles and advertisements contained herein — that's why we urge you to

Mail Your Renewal Today

PRINTED ACCESSORIES

STUD RECORD CARDS. Just the form you need if you keep track of what your stud bucks are doing. Printed on very tough stock. Ten for 10c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; postpaid.

CERTIFICATE OF BREEDING. For use of those having stud bucks who give a certificate with each service. Twelve for 20c; 25 for 35c.

BREEDING RECORD HUTCH CARDS with three-generation pedigreed form on back. A necessity in all rabbitries. One should be placed in every hutch. They give the parentage, day born, ear number, selling price. Sex. If doe, who served by, date tested, kindled, number of young, number weaned, notes. Printed on tough tagboard. Ten for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 60c; 100 for $1, postpaid.

YOUNG STOCK RECORD CARDS for keeping track of your young stock after it is weaned. Twelve for 10c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 65c, postpaid.

PEDIGREE BLANKS for any breed of rabbits. Printed in neat form on fine bond paper. Twelve for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c, postpaid. State breed.

SHIPPING TAGS. Designed especially for the shipment of rabbits and cavies. This tag is printed on good heavy cardboard and is very attractive. Twelve for 35c; 25 for 70c; 50 for $1.25; 100 for $2, postpaid.

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

American Beveren Club

By J. C. Henderson, Secretary
1222 25th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

We have had quite a number of inquiries this past month for breeding stock and where was the closest that they could buy the very best. Eastern requests were sent a list of Beveren breeders, members of our club, who live east of the Mississippi River. Nearly every inquiry mentions SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. Nuff said.

Don't fail to get behind National Rabbit Week and push. Just about all our industry needs is a little national advertising and we should all do our part to put a rabbit on every table during that week. There are quite a few shows coming up about this time and by showing a few choice Blue-eyes, we can double up on this Easter advertising.

When talking about shows, the national show coming up this fall in Fort Wayne is going to be the grentest national show ever held. Why not take or send a few of your best and in the meantime, send your pledge in to your secretary for a small amount to boost our pot of gold at the show. The following pledges have been made: Dr. Andrews, $5; Gus Foerster, $5; D. P. Law, $2; and J. C. Henderson, $5. A good list of specials will draw plenty of Beveren entries and a good number of our favorites will boost our breed plenty. You do not need to send money now, just your pledge to come in later.

Easter greetings to all.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA CHECKER GIANT CLUB

By I. R. Holmes, Publicity Director,
Calumet City, Ill.

February was a slow month for news. No new members were received and very few pledges came in. Better wake up Checkered Giant breeders and get those specials and ads in for our show catalogue as it goes to press right after the Ohio Checkered Giant show in April.

L. C. Wells who is manager of the show states we will have the largest and best Checkered Giant specialty show we have ever held and wants you Checkered Giant breeders who are interested in this show to send in your pledges, specials, and ads right away, either to him or our show secretary, J. D. Adams, Wanamaker, Ind. Bob Shoptaw will be superintendent of the show. With these kind of fellows back of a show it can't help but be a real success.

Remember May is the Checkered Giant month, so prime those Checkered Giants for the show of shows, the National Checkered Giant specialty show, Indianapolis, Ind., May 2, 3 and 4.

Look for our ad in this issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

NEBRASKA RABBBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Mrs. Geo. Luken, Secretary-Treasurer,
5307 South 55th St., Omaha, Neb.

Well, we missed last month, but we were not idle by any means.. We were busy trying to round up enough meat rabbits to supply the demand around here. The market got away ahend of us for awhile, and though we are not out of danger yet, we are breathing a little easier at the moment. How long it will last is a question, though, with National Rabbit Dinner Week coming up and the enthusiastic support it is getting from members here. Then there's Easter, too, with its demand for Easter bunnies. All of which doesn't make us too mad for it shows an ever increasing interest in rabbits, and that's good news to breeders any way you look at it.

Honored guest at our March 10 meeting was G. A. Scheidt, Douglas County Agricultural Agent, who gave us a most interesting and informative talk on 4-H in general, rabbit clubs in particular. With all the details cleared up, we should now be able to get somewhere.

Schedule for the next month includes our first social meeting of the year, to be held at the Hanscom Park Pavillion on March 24. At this meeting final details will be arranged for the big Bingo party we are planning on or about April 17, proceeds of which will be used to purchase our own coops for shows and exhibits in the future. Previously, we have had to either rent or borrow coops, paying high transportation or rental fees. We'd like to see all our friends and members attend, have a good time, and help a worthy cause.

And we'd like to say "Congratulations" to our friends, the Hastings (Nebrnska) Rabbit Breeders, on receiving their charter with the A. R. & C. B. A. Nebraska is truly "coming up."

1936, 1,480 RABBITS (now) 1941, WHAT?

By Ora W. Blessing, Club Secretary

Fort Wnyne National convention, with the A. R. & C. B. A. Just a word from a flat-foot, look out for all the specialty clubs, for this convention and prepare for a bigger and better show. With G. C. Rutz, 3919 Warsaw street, Fort Wayne, Ind., superintendent; and Emil Voight, 926 Colerick street, Fort Wayne, Ind., show secretary. We want all the breeders to be ready for November 24 to 29, inclusive, 1941, at the Armory, Fort Wayne,, Ind., a city of 120,000 population. With good roads leading in from every direction, good hotels good parking place at the Armory, just between the City Jail and County Jail, a very nice spot. We have 60 members in our club and any questions, ask us, one of us will know the answer.

Champagne D'Argent Federation

By G. F. Lowell, Secretary, Sharon, Wis.

I received the show report of the Richmond, Ind., show and they come within three of tying the Champagne D'Argent entry of Fort Wayne, which was 55 and Richmond having 52. These were both very good entries and proves what the Champagne D'Argent breeders are doing in Indiana. Keep your eye on the Champagne D'Argent entry when the Fort Wayne convention rolls around.

We have had two vacancies among our directors, Mr. Stallings resigned due to other work and Mr. Baumann has gone out of the rabbit business. Our president, Mr. Griffin, has appointed Robert McCafferty as our western representative and Robert Wilmot, Jr., as eastern representative. These men are both live wire Champagne D'Argent breeders and will be a great help to the club.

The Pueblo show of next August has been granted the right to hold an authorized Champagne D'Argent show, since this is out in the wild and wooly west and they have had some very large Champagne D'Argent entries in the past and now with McCafferty on the firing line, Indiana had better watch her laurels.

Our guide book has been a grand success and I am very grateful to all who have helped to make it so, and you will soon receive your copy.

American Silver Fox Rabbit Breeders Assn.

By C. M. Bextel, Secretary-Treasurer
Route 2, Box 16, Palatine, Ill.

Our midwest meet at Chicago, Ill., on February 22 to March 2, 1941, was represented by three Silver Fox Rabbit exhibitors with seven rabbits in competition.

We would have liked to have had more but maybe at our next meet we can do so.

I have had several letters from various shows and fairs asking for our special ribbons and have told them to go ahead so if more shows want our special ribbons for their shows please write and I will give you details on how to obtain them.

We have two new members since last report and I thing that by the convention in November we shall have several more.

If any member has any Silver Fox Rabbits to sell please get in touch with me giving details as I have several requests for Silver Fox Rabbits.

Let's get two new members each month if possible and we will get along okay I am sure.

See you next month.

FAST GROWING KANSAS ORGANIZATION

By C. E. Fairchild, Wichita, Kan.

On February 8 of this year a group of men and women who were interested in rabbits and cavies, met at the home of L. A. Dunlap in Wichita for the purpose of considering the rabbit and cavy business in Wichita and the state. There were representatives from various towns and everyone present took an active part in the discussions of the evening and much interest was shown which dveloped into organizing an association. The name of the associntion is to be known as the Sunflower Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Associntion. The officers elected were L. A. Dunlap, president; C. E. Fairchild, vice-president; C. E. Gustafson, secretary-treasurer, whose address is Wichita. Directors, James F. Johnson, Augusta, Kan.; W. E. Hettrick, E. J. Horner, C. A. Reagan, and Miss Virginia Reed, all of Wichita.

Since the organization was organized on February 8 two other meetings have been held, one on February 18 and the other on March 4. These meetings were well attended and those present were very enthusiastic over what might be done and accomplished in the rabbit business. Most of our members are new at the business and are eager to learn ways whereby they can make a success with rabbits and cavies. Naturally one of the questions that comes up at such meetings is, "How and where can I find a market." This topic was briefly considered at the last meeting but is to be taken up more fully later on together with other questions.

To show the interest taken in this organization, at the close of the last meeting we had a paid up membership of 39 members which had joined in less than a month's time with prospects for a much larger membership. We have already applied for membership in the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and have received our charter, the only local now in Kansas.

Not only do we take care of the business and discussions for the good of the industry, but we take time for social visits and lunch. At each meeting the ladies serve a nice lunch which is much enjoyed by those who partake of same. We have handy a plate for donations for those who want to make a free will offering for such occasions.

There are a good many rabbit and cavy breeders in Wichita and the state and we are desirous in contacting them so that we can help them. We shall be glad to hear from every one of you and hope you will write to the secretary.

AUTO CITY RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Keith C. Forbush, Secretary,
23915 Leland Ct., Dearborn, Mich.

The regular meeting for March was held at Forbush's home with President Gameley in charge.

This month marks our organization's first anniversary. We have promptly applied for charter renewal, and with many of the problems of a new organization settled we anticipate in the future even greater benefits through cooperation. At the end of our first aniversary we feel some satisfaction in the fact that with the exception of one person who dropped membership because of going out of the rabbit business, we have retained all charter and new members during the year.

Twenty-four specials were sent to secretary Ible for the Lansing show of the Michigan State Rabbit Breeders Association to be held April 16. Nine specials composed of a variety of fur p[illegible] made by our furrier member, Mr. Sw[illegible] were donated by the club. Fifteen spec[illegible] were offered by individual members. We feel it an opportunity to support this annual show which has built such a fine reputation as to management, showroom facilities and premium lists.

Our members enjoyed a considerable saving in their first purchase of soybean pellets. By purchasing in ton lots it was possible to effect a saving of 55 cents on each 100 pounds. Arrangements are in force allowing us to purchase on this plan indefinitely. Several new users of soybean pellets recommended by the United States Rabbit Experiment Farm, report fine results with it as a part of the concentrate mixture.

Mr. Kern, a field representative from the Staley Manufacturing company, gave a very instructive illustrated lecture on animal nutrition and especially the use of protein in the ration.

With our new registration plan in operation eight rabbits were registered at this meeting. The registering is done for members at the reduced rate only on regular meeting days. We feel this also adds to the interest in attending meetings.

HASTINGS RABBIT BREEDER[illegible] ASSOCIATION

By W. J. Abbott, Secretary,
1714 W. Fourth St., Hastings, Neb.

The advertising campaign for "National Rabbit Dinner Week" was met with great approval by the membership of the Hastings club. All have promised to make an effort to advance meat sales during this week.

The breeders of Grand Island, Neb., are doing their part also. Meat stock is moving fast in south central Nebraska with a tendency for better prices than in the past.

Club members are going to obtain a window in the business district and have an interesting display and all in all give the rabbit industry a special boost during the week, April 1 to 8.

THE FORT WAYNE SHOW

In a recent letter from the secretary of the recent Fort Wayne show [illegible] states that in some way the sheet with the Polish awards was not included with the rest of the report to us. Below will be found the awards in the Polish division at this show:

White Polish

Sr. Buck (8)—1st Arthur Nelson, 2d Richard Hart, 3d and 5th Lallak Rabbitry, 4th Claude Enslen & Son.

Jr. Buck—1st Humbert Rabbitry, 2d Arthur Nelson, 3d Lallak Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe (7)—1st Arthur Nelson, 2d, 4th and 5th Lallak Rabbitry, 3d Richard L Hart.

Jr. Doe (7)—1st Arthur Nelson, 2d Humbert Rabbitry, 3d, 4th and 5th Lallak Rabbitry.

Classified Ads bring results.

Books

THE HOME DRESSING OF FURS. Contains much valuable information for the amateur dresser of furs ..... .15

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NEW ZEALAND RABBITS. By Judge John C. Fehr. This book deals very explicitly with the subject of breeding better New Zealands ..... .50

CAVIES FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT, By E. E. Deicke. Contains 25 chapters brim full of valuable information that no cavy breeder, especially the amateur, can afford to be without 1.00

RABBIT BREEDERS GUIDE, By Judge John C. Fehr. Gives you facts about the commercial possibities of the Domestic rabbit. This is the book you have been waiting for. .50

REX BREEDING SIMPLIFIED, By Fehr. The latest book out on this interesting breed. Just plain facts, no theory ..... .50

JUDGING SHEETS in book form. Good judging sheets make your show easier for secretary and judge, besides they furnish information and a record of judge's remarks. (A sample on request. Book of 25 and duplicate, postpaid ..... .75

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

CHICAGO RABBIT AND CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SHOW

By Molly J. Smith, Show Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association's annual show was held at Chicago, Ill., February 22 to March 2, 1941, in conjunction with the International Outdoor Sportsmen's show. We had a nice entry of rabbits, exceptionnl in quality. Our good friend, Jimmie Blyth, very capably placed the awards to the satisfaction of everyone.

A complete list of awards follows:

Angora

Sr. Doe (4)—1st and 3d Samuel Garton, 2d LeRoy Marten.

Blue Beveren

Sr. Doe—1st Illini Rabbitry.

White Beveren

Jr. Buck—1st Dr J A Connor.

Champagne D'Argent

Jr. Buck and Sr. Doe—1st Frank Smith.

Creme D'Argent

Sr. Doe—1st Mrs A T Clark.

Black Checkered Giant

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d Jake's Rabbitry, 3d Oreste Biagini.

6-8 Buck—1st Oreste Biagini.

Blue Checkered Giant

Sr. Buck—1st John Vander Werf, 2d Oreste Biagini.

Jr. Buck—1st Oreste Biagini, 2d Jake's Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st Mike Migas, 2d Henry Link.

Heavyweight Chinchilla

Sr. Doe—1st Ted's Rabbitry, 2d Edw Cerocke, 3d Edw Cerocke.

Black Dutch

Sr. Buck (5)—1st Ingall's Park Rabbitry, 2d Tom Shufflebotham, 3d Mattsen & Stahl, 4th and 5th Samuel B Garton.

Jr. Buck—1st Ingall's Park Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st Tom Shufflebotham.

Blue Dutch

Sr. Buck—All to Samuel Garton.

Jr. Doe—1st Ingall's Park Rabbitry.

Tortoise Dutch

All to Tom Shufflebotham.

Chocolate Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st Tom Shufflebotham, 2d Mrs A T Clark.

Jr. Doe—1st Ingall's Park Rabbitry.

Black English Spot

Sr. Buck—1st H R DeBarr, 2d Tom Shufflebotham, 3d Ted's Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st Dr J A Connor.

Sr. Doe and Jr. Doe—1st Illini Rabbitry.

Blue English Spot

Sr. Buck—1st H R DeBarr, 2d Illini Rabbitry.

White Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st Englewood Rabbitry.

6-8 Buck—1st Pete Hoose, 2d Englewood Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st Englewood Rabbitry, 2d Ordella's Rabbitry, 3d Don Reid's Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe—1st Englewood Rabbitry.

6-8 Doe—1st Kenneth Burns, 2d Peter Wolf.

Jr. Doe—1st White Way Rabbitry.

Sandy Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st J C Feltes.

6-8 Buck—1st Harry Mundt.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Frank Kuhn.

Golden Fawn Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st C L Zuiker.

Steel Flemish Giant

All to White Way Rabbitry.

Blue Flemish Giant

All to White Way Rabbitry.

Black Flemish Giant

All to White Way Rabbitry.

Standard Havana

Sr. Buck—1st Catherine Pryor, 2d William Pryor.

Himalayan

All to Leta Owens.

Lilac

Sr. Buck—1st Rudolph Priebe, 2d I H Coleman.

Sr. Doe—1st Rudolph Priebe.

New Zealand Red

Sr. Buck (8)—1st Elmer Larson, 2d G C Rutz & Son, 3d Ernest Stroud, 4th and 5th A Weygandt.

6-8 Buck—1st and 2d A Weygandt, 3d R J Bauman.

Jr. Buck—1st G C Rutz & Son.

Sr. Doe—1st A Weygandt.

6-8 Doe—1st R J Bauman, 2d A Weygandt.

Jr. Doe (5)—1st Oscar Smith, 2d and 3d Ernest Stroud, 4th and 5th Elmer Larson.

Baby Doe—1st John Owens.

New Zealand White

Sr. Buck (10)—1st Mrs Hattie Buck, 2d Luther D Carlo, 3d Robert Gaddis, 4th Jack Frost, 5th Bunnycrest.

6-8 Buck—1st John Vollenbrock, 2d Boyne & Son.

Jr. Buck—1st Cole & Harmeling, 2d Mattsen & Stahl, 3d H H Nickles.

Sr. Doe (13)—1st Luther D Carlo, 2d Jack Frost, 3d Matsen & Stahl, 4th Jack Frost, 5th Rudolph Priebe.

6-8 Doe (5)—1st Mattsen & Stahl, 2d Cole & Harmeling, 3d Jack Frost, 4th Rudolph Priebe, 5th Jack's Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st Mattsen & Stahl, 2d Ordella's Rabbitry.

Lynxrex

Sr. Buck—1st Fred Borkhart, 2d Fred Borkhart.

Jr. Buck—All to John Smith.

Sr. Doe—1st Fred Borkhart, 2d and 3d John Smith, 4th Kenneth Smith.

Jr. Doe—1st Richard Bextel.

Castorrex

All to Kenneth Burns.

New Zealand Whiterex

Sr. Buck—1st Kenneth Burns.

6-8 Buck—1st William May.

Ermine rex

Sr. Doe—1st Pete Hoose, 2d Mrs Alice Bextel.

American Silver Fox Rabbit

Sr. Buck, Sr. Doe and Jr. Doe—All to Palatine Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st Illini Rabbitry.

Black Silver Marten

All to Paul W Birdsall.

Doe and Litter

New Zealand White—1st Elmer Larson, 2d Carl Brodeen.

White Flemish Giant—1st Englewood Rabbitry.

Heavyweight Chinchilla—1st Edward Cerocke.

Fur

Normal—1st Matsen & Stahl, 2d and 3d Jack Frost, 4th Chas Orschel, 5th Mrs. Hattie Buck.

Rex—1st Kenneth Burns, 2d Richard Bextel, 3d Fred Borkhart, 4th Pete Hoose, 5th Mrs Alice Bextel.

WAYNE COUNTY (INDIANA) RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SHOW

By Carldon Gaddis, Show Secretary

Wayne County Association takes pleasure in sending in this show report of show held February 14-16 in Richmond, Ind. We had 400 entries with New Zealand Whites leading with Reds and Champagnes running a close second. Judge Vern Ashton, of Lima, Ohio, did a very good job of placing the awards.

New Zealand White

Sr. Buck (20)—1st and 2d George Moore, 3d Ernie Branies, 4th Frank Rover, 5th John Fehr.

Sr. Doe (27)—1st Briggs Rabbitry, 2d Carldon Gaddis, 3d Rover, 4th and 5th Royaldale Rabbitry.

6-8 Buck (7)—1st Moore, 2d Briggs Rabbitry, 3d Fehr, 4th C D Bright, 5th Harry Cromer.

6-8 Doe (21)—1st Rover, 2d Gaddis, 3d Briggs, 4th K O Rabbitry, 5th Branies.

Jr. Buck (16)—1st Branies, 2d and 3d H A Reasoner, 4th K O Rabbitry, 5th W C Russow.

Jr. Doe (16)—1st K O Rabbitry, 2d Orville C Filler, 3d Reasoner, 4th Branies, 5th Briggs.

New Zealand Red

Sr. Buck (22)—1st Circle Bar Rabbitry, 2d Henry Munday, 3d and 5th Royaldale Rabbitry, 4th Emory Ullom.

Sr. Doe (7)—1st John Coombs, 2d Roy L. Platt, 3d and 4th J C Barber, 5th Munday.

6-8 Buck (9)—1st Circle Bar Rabbitry, 2d and 4th Fehr, 3d Walter Scheaffer, 5th Reliable Rabbitry.

6-8 Doe (7)—1st Roy Platt, 2d Royaldale, 3d Ed Reynolds, 4th and 5th Circle Bar.

Jr. Buck (7)—1st Circle Bar, 2d Platt, 3d G C Rutz, 4th Ted Uberta, 5th Walter Mann.

Jr. Doe (7)—1st Platt, 2d Rutz, 3d Oscar Smith, 4th Scheaffer, 5th Reynolds.

Champagne D'Argent

Sr. Buck (10)—1st James Foster, 2d Gaddis, 3d Reynolds, 4th William Wilson, 5th Ernie Berkshire.

Sr. Doe (12)—1st and 3d Otto Werling, 2d Gaddis, 4th Gaddis, 5th Walter Moelk.

6-8 Buck (5)—1st Gaddis, 2d Scheaffer, 3d K O Rabbitry, 4th Gene Riley, 5th W P Campbell.

6-8 Doe (9)—1st Meadowbrook Rabbitry, 2d Foster, 3d Gaddis, 4th Reynolds, 5th Charles Taylor.

Jr. Buck (5)—1st Meadow Brook, 2d Gaddis, 3d Reynolds, 4th Scheaffer.

Jr. Doe (11)—1st and 4th Walter Muye, 2d Scheaffer, 3d and 5th Gaddis.

Black Checkered Giant

Sr. Buck (6)—1st R W Brumbaugh, 2d Lester Wells, 3d Walter Moelk, 4th Earl Waddell, 5th William Wilson.

Sr. Doe—1st Oscar Staight, 2d K O Rabbitry, 3d Showalter.

6-8 Buck—1st Joe Hotonn.

6-8 Doe—1st Brumbaugh, 2d K O Rabbitry, 3d and 4th Wilson.

Jr. Buck—1st Gaddis, 2d K O Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st R A Bruce, 2d Lester Wells.

Blue Checkered Giant

Sr. Buck—1st Herrmann's Rabbitry, 2d Waddell, 3d J D Adams.

Heavyweight Chinchilla

Sr. Buck—1st Elmer Krieger, 2d Walter Gierking, 3d J D Adams, 4th Maurice Showalter.

Sr. Doe (7)—1st and 5th Fehr, 2d Moelk, 3d Showalter, 4th Laurel Rabbitry.

6-8 Buck—1st Giesking, 2d Moelk.

6-8 Doe—1st Fehr, 2d and 3d Giesking, 4th Reynolds.

Jr. Buck—1st Krieger.

Standard Chinchilla

Sr. Buck—1st Reasoner, 2d J A Wheatley.

Lilac

Sr. Buck—1st Gaddis, 2d Showalter.

Sr. Doe—1st Gaddis.

Jr. Buck—1st Gaddis, 2d Showalter.

Jr. Doe—1st Gaddis, 2d LeRoy Gibbons, 3d Showalter.

Black Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st Fehr, 2d Centner's Rabbitry, 3d Royaldale.

Sr. Doe—1st Centner, 2d J D Jackson, 3d Skid Winters.

Jr. Buck—1st Gaddis, 2d Royal Crest Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st Royaldale, 2d Gaddis.

Blue Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st Royaldale, 2d Howard Gluys.

Sr. Doe—1st Winters.

Jr. Buck—1st Winters, 2d Royaldale.

Steel Gray Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st Ancil Beaver, 2d Winters.

Chocolate Dutch

Sr. Doe—1st Centner's Rabbitry.

Blue Silver Marten

All to J A Conner.

Black Silver Marten

Sr. Buck—1st Frank Bailey.

Sr. Doe—1st Oscar Staight, 2d Bailey.

White Beveren

6-8 Doe and Jr. Buck—1st Scheaffer.

Jr. Doe—1st Brumbaugh.

Belgian Hare

Sr. Buck—1st Roy Kasper, 2d and 3d B W Hardesty.

Sr. Doe—1st, 2d and 3d Hardesty, 4th Kasper.

Fawn Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st Ancil Beaver.

White Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st H A Reasoner.

6-8 Doe—1st Hardesty, 2d Reasoner.

Sandy Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st Fred Hanselman.

6-8 Buck—1st J & J Rabbitry.

Gray Flemish Giant

Sr. Doe—1st J & J Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st Ancil Beaver.

Steel Flemish Giant

All to Hardesty.

Standard Havana

Sr. Buck—1st Fehr.

Sr. Doe—1st Otto Werling.

Jr. Buck—1st Southill Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Ernest Lanning.

Satin Havana

Sr. Doe—1st Lanning, 2d Herrmann's Rabbitry, 3d and 4th Hazel Walters.

Jr. Buck—1st Herrmann.

Jr. Doe—All to Herrmann.

White Satin

All to Woodbury's Rabbitry.

White Polish

All to John Burgmann.

Ermine rex

Sr. Buck—1st Russel Hurd.

Sr. Doe—1st Hurd, 2d Grant Malone.

Jr. Buck—1st Hurd.

Lilacrex

All to Hurd.

Blackrex

Sr. Buck—1st Dick Light.

Jr. Doe—1st Floyd Cox, 2d Light.

Black English

Sr. Doe—1st Fehr.

Sr. Buck—1st John C Clark.

When writing advertisers please mention SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. Thanks.

American Checkered Giant Club

By A. J. Foerster, Secretary, 3601 East 53d Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Our 1941 supplement is finished and mailed out to all members along with our March bulletin. At this time we have 152 members in good standing so let us make it 200 or over by convention time.

The months of April and May should be big months in the year 1941 with exclusive Checkered Giant shows taking place the first week-end of both months. April 4 to 6 Cincinnati will be the host for the first all Checkered Giant show to be held in Ohio. Hugo Herrmann, the work horse, who served as show secretary for the 1938 convention will handle this show at Cincinnati. With Hugo on the job you know that things will be in order for Hugo never leaves the show room after he hangs up his coop tags until after the last entry has gone home.

May 2 to 4 Indianapolis will be the host to Indiana's fifth exclusive Checkered Giant show. Nick Migas, of Hammond, Ind., will serve as show secretary and I believe Lester Wells is selected for show superintendent. With that pair on the job you can be sure of a good show. I. R. (Jake) Holmes, the Illinois-Indiana Checkered Giant Publicity man has been plugging for this show ever since last spring so by now all should know about it.

The judges for these two shows are: A. J. Foerster at Cincinnati and William Bucknor at Indianapolis. Both shows are presenting an attractive list of specials and are deserving of your support.

Our convention pot for Fort Wayne has now reached $32.50 and we should exceed the $100 mark as Fort Wayne is ideally located for our members. We want a good Checkered Giant entry at Fort Wayne and the way to get this entry is to raise a good pot of specials.

The demand for Checkered Giants is exceeding the supply. If you have stock to sell be sure to advertise what you have as prospective breeders are writing to this office every week inquiring where to get stock. My stock answers to these inquiries is to send them our membership roster and suggest that they contact our members closest to them.

I am afraid that many of our members do not realize the value of having their stock registered. Young stock offered for sale from registered parents will always bring better prices than will stock from parents which are merely pedigreed. If you are one of the unfortunate breeders who does not have a registrar in your vicinity you can still have your stock registered without any great inconvenience. All that you have to do when you make out your entry to a show is to add $1.00 for each rabbit that you want registered to your entry fee and also send their pedigrees along to the show secretary and request that he have the officiating judge register your rabbits for you. The judge will return your pedigrees to you along with the duplicate application and a few days later you will receive your registration certificate from A. Weygandt. Let us have more Checkered Giant registrations than we have had in the past.

13TH ANNUAL RABBIT SHOW

Calumet Rabbit Breeders Association
Crown Point, Ind., May 16, 17, 18, 1941
Judge: A. J. Foerster, Cleveland, Ohio
For Catalog Write

Mrs. Dorothy Meyer, Sec'y.

Box 68A, Route No. 1
SOUTH HOLLAND ILL.

First Annual Exclusive

NEW ZEALAND SHOW

WATERLOO RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Waterloo, Iowa, April 25, 26, 27, 1941

Judge: Verne Ashton, Lima, Ohio

100% of Entry Fees Returned as Premium Plus Plenty of Cash Specials

For Catalog Write

Claire C. Barclay, Show Sec'y.

R. F. D. No. 3 WATERLOO, IOWA

Federation of American Angora Breeders

By H. John Harder, Secretary
P. O. Box 667, Salem, Ore.

Every industry wrestles with its special public relations and every year new custom-built programs are launched to overcome them. A great variety of objectives are being pursued with the use of paid advertising, press agentry and other means of public education.

The leather glove manufacturers are trying to induce men to wear gloves as well to enhance their "front" as to keep their hands warm.

Bakers are still combatting what they say is superstition that there is any conflict between white bread and long life.

"Gas Serves You Better" is the American Gas Association slogan.

Meat packers are after the scalps of the food faddists and their alleged inaccurate comparisons of food values in a pound of steak and various other human fuels.

We as producers of Angora wool have a long way to go to fully selling the public on Angora wool products. So far no authoritative booklet of information has ever been published in selling the wonderful fleece. Let's have your ideas on this, and selling points too. The more information and suggestions we can get, the better we will be able to handle it.

Our Splendid Market: The Angora industry can be proud of the splendid market set-up of President Gilbert. We have outlets for all grades of wool, top prices, honest grading, prompt returns. Ship your wool now, in care of Allan T. Gilbert, East Haven, Conn.

The Curve of Confidence: The curve of confidence is at the top in Angora industry. Hundreds of breeders are going into the Angora business. Many need further information on housing, feeding, breeding, etc. Send 10 cents for booklet "The American Rabbit Industry," we have other pamphlets of information which we will include. Blue prints of hutches, and housing information is 25c.

Canada Very Active: Our Canadian division is doing splendid work in building up this industry. Canadian growers should ship all wool to F. A. Sutcliffe, Abercorn, Quebec.

Big Membership Value: Our low entrance fee of only $1.00 should enable every prospect and breeder to join this national A. R. & C. B. A. chartered specialty club. Due to having sufficient stenographic help, we are in position to intelligently write you in detail on any phase of the Angora rabbit industry. Feel free to write, we are here to serve you. And, as you go along, we want to be of every possible assistance.

No Business Can Escape Change: This holds true particularly in the rabbit business. In the next few years we shall see many a new process consumate successfully, not only in production, but also in manufacturing. Despite the large defense program, American industries are going forward.

Coming Events: All our attention is now turned to the big A. R. & C. B. A. convention show at Fort Wayne, Ind., this fall. It's not only going to be a big gathering for all breeders of rabbits but especially of those that produce Angora Wool. A big program is planned which will be announced at an early date.

Our show secretary, Ernest Cherrier, of Jarretown, Pa., also has many state and local events of interest. Write him for further information.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA MARCH SHOW

English Angora

Jr. Buck—1st and 3d Fenner's Angora Rabbitry, 2d Leonard Schmidt.
Jr. Doe—1st and 3d Fenner's Angora Rabbitry, 2d Leonard Schmidt.
Sr. Buck—1st Leonard Schmidt.
Sr. Doe—1st and 3d Fenner's Angora Rabbitry, 2d Leonard Schmidt.

Blue Beveren

Jr. Buck—1st Keiser's Star Rabbitry.

White Beveren

All to Freeman Rabbitry.

Belgian Hare

All to Roy E Kasper.

Champagne D'Argent

Jr. Buck—1st Bowers Rabbitry, 2d Sticky's Rabbitry.
Jr. Doe—1st Mrs K Kepfert, 2d Sticky's Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck (5)—1st Roy L Thompson, 2d Sticky's Rabbitry, 3d and 4th Theodore Folkers.
Sr. Doe (7)—1st, 2d and 3d Broadlawn Rabbitry, 4th Roy E Dean, 5th Theodore Folkers.
6-8 Doe—1st Roy Thompson.
Baby Buck—1st Theodore Folkers.

Creme D'Argent

Jr. Doe—1st Ken Kepfert.
Jr. Buck—1st Bob Gepfert.
Sr. Buck—1st Bob Gepfert, 2d Harry Clauss, 3d Sticky's Rabbitry.
Sr. Doe—1st Ken Gepfert.
6-8 Doe—1st Harry Clauss.
Baby Buck—1st H Schneelock.

Standard Chinchilla

Jr. Buck—1st Tom Sturgeon, 2d H Schneelock.
Jr. Doe (4)—1st G R Nordquist, 2d Tom Sturgeon, 3d Broadlawn Rabbitry, 4th H Schneelock.
Sr. Buck (5)—1st Tom Sturgeon, 2d Freeman Rabbitry, 3d Chelsea Augsburger, 4th G R Nordquist.
Sr. Doe (7)—1st Ellis Adams, 2d Tom Sturgeon, 3d Broadlawn Rabbitry, 4th Freeman Rabbitry, 5th Chelsea Augsburger.

Heavyweight Chinchilla

Jr. Doe—1st Emil Dvorak, 2d H Schneelock, 3d Freeman Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck—1st A S G Rabbitry, 2d Tom Sturgeon.
Sr. Doe—1st Emil Dvorak, 2d A S G Rabbitry, 3d Ellis Adams.
6-8 Buck—1st A S G Rabbitry.
6-8 Doe—1st Tom Sturgeon.

Black Dutch

Jr. Buck—1st Walnut Manor Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck (5)—1st A S G Rabbitry, 2d Freeman Rabbitry, 3d Broadlawn Rabbitry, 4th Freeman Rabbitry, 5th Muegler's Rabbitry.
Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Broadlawn Rabbitry, 3d Muegler's Rabbitry.
Baby Buck—1st A S G Rabbitry.
Baby Doe—1st A S G Rabbitry.

Chocolate Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st Broadlawn Rabbitry.

White Flemish Giant

Jr. Buck—1st Carl H Beyer.
Jr. Doe—1st Broadlawn Rabbitry, 2d D McGuire.
Sr. Buck—1st Don McGuire, 2d A J Burk.
Sr. Doe (4)—1st and 4th Clifford Roys, 2d and 3d Don McGuire.
Baby Doe—1st Muegler's Rabbitry.

Black Flemish Giant

Jr. Buck—1st Don McGuire.
Sr. Buck—1st W T Beach.
Sr. Doe—1st and 2d W T Beach.

Sandy Flemish Giant

Jr. Doe—1st Behning Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck—1st William Hemmer.
Sr. Doe—1st William Hemmer, 2d J V J Rabbitry.

Steel Gray Flemish Giant

Jr. Doe (4)—1st Clare Cann, 2d William Hemmer, 3d E J Dvorak.
Sr. Doe—1st William Hemmer.

Fawn Flemish Giant

6-8 Doe—1st William Hemmer.

Black Checkered Giant

Jr. Buck—1st Mrs A A Nickles.
Jr. Doe—1st Mrs A A Nickles.
Sr. Buck (5)—1st Mrs A A Nickles, 2d LeRoy Bolton, 3d Benning Rabbitry, 4th Roy L Thompson.
Sr. Doe—1st William Hemmer.
6-8 Doe—1st E C Davis.

Blue Checkered Giant

Jr. Doe—1st William Hemmer.

Standard Havana

Jr. Doe—1st John L Andrees.
Sr. Buck—1st Roy L Thompson, 2d John L Andrees, 3d E T Smith.

Himalayan

Sr. Doe—2d Betty Trierweiler.

Lilac

Sr. Buck—1st John Armon.
Jr. Doe—1st E T Smith.

Silver Marten

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Tom Thumb Rabbitry.
Jr. Doe—1st Tom Thumb Rabbitry.
Sr. Doe—1st Carl H Beyers.

Erminerex

All to Royal Flush Rabbitry.

Blackrex

Sr. Buck—1st LeRoy Bolton.

New Zealand Whiterex

Sr. Buck—1st Bowens Rabbitry, 2d Fenners Angora Rabbitry.
Sr. Doe—1st Fenners Angora Rabbitry.

New Zealand Red

Jr. Buck—1st John Jennings, 2d Walnut Manor Rabbitry, 3d L A Hagemeir.
Jr. Doe (11)—1st E T Smith, 2d Frank Bares, 3d H Schneelock, 4th Paul C Mans, 5th Munsell's Rabbits.
Sr. Buck (11)—1st and 5th John Jennings, 2d Barclay N Z Rabbitry, 3d Frank Patek, 4th George Pierce.
Sr. Doe (11)—1st and 3d John Jennings, 2d Wainwright Rabbitry, 4th E T Smith, 5th Theodore H Folkers.
6-8 Doe (9)—1st E T Smith, 2d Wainwright Rabbitry, 3d John Jennings, 4th Boyd Lathrop, 5th Munsell Rabbits.
Baby Buck—1st E J Dvorak.
Baby Doe (6)—1st E T Smith, 2d H Schneelock, 3d Dr J B Miller, 4th E J Dvorak, 5th Munsell Rabbits.

New Zealand White

Jr. Buck (10)—1st Arthur Miller, 2d John L Andrees, 3d Behning Rabbitry, 4th Kenneth Hagan, 5th Barclay's N Z Rabbitry.
Jr. Doe (12)—1st and 2d Paul C Mans, 3d and 4th Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 5th Behnings Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck (15)—1st and 2d Kenneth Hagan, 3d and 4th Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 5th H M Keller.
Sr. Doe (6)—1st and 3d Munsell Rabbits, 2d Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 4th Carl Bier, 5th Boyd Cassett.
6-8 Buck (7)—1st and 3d Glen Close, 2d LeRoy Bolton, 4th W McPherson, 5th Munsell Rabbits.
6-8 Doe (9)—1st Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 3d Paul C Mans, 5th Glen Close.
Baby Doe—1st Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 2d Boyd Cassett.

Fur

Whiterex—1st Royal Flush Rabbitry, 2d Fenner's Angora Rabbitry.
White Normal—1st and 2d Boyd Cassett.
Colored Normal—1st Ellis Adams.

Doe and Litter

1st Flemish Giant, William Hemmer, 2d New Zealand Red, H Schneelock, 3d Angora, Fenner's Angora Rabbitry.

PIKES PEAK RABBIT & CAVY ASSN. SPRING SHOW

The Pikes Peak Rabbit and Cavy Association Spring Show was held February 23-26, 1941, at the City Auditorium, Colorado Springs, Colo. Judge T. L. Owen, of Oklahoma City, Okla., placed the awards. There were 328 entries representing nine states, 46 entries being outside of Colorado. The attendance at the show was very good and many sales were reported.

Angora Wooler

Jr. Doe—1st E J Moss, 2d Stella Bruce, 3d C W Orr.
Sr. Doe (17)—1st, 2d and 3d Atwood Angora Rabbitry, 4th Stella Bruce, 5th E J Moss.
Jr. Buck—1st E J Moss, 2d and 3d C W Orr.
Sr. Buck—1st and 3d C W Orr, 2d Atwood Angora Rabbitry.

French Angora

Jr. Doe— 1st C W Orr.
Sr. Doe—1st and 2d C W Orr.
Jr. Buck—1st C W Orr.

Colored Angora

Jr. Buck—1st Atwood Angora Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck—1st Mrs T E McPherson.
Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Mrs T E McPherson.

Champagne D'Argent

Jr. Doe (4)—1st A L Nelson, 2d E E Cantrell, 3d and 4th Robert McCafferty.
6-8 Doe (5)— 1st, 3d and 5th L S J Griffin, 2d C H Payne, 4th Thomas Burgess.
Sr. Doe (12)—1st and 2d C H Payne, 3d Griffin's Rabbitry, 4th A L Nelson, 5th E E Cantrell.
Jr. Buck—1st and 2d A L Nelson, 3d E E Cantrell.
6-8 Buck—1st R M Cafferty, 2d C H Payne, 3d Roy L Thompson.
Sr. Buck (13)—1st E E Cantrell, 2d, 4th and 5th Griffin's Rabbitry, 3d R McCafferty.

Heavyweight Chinchilla

6-8 Doe—1st, 2d and 3d K B Watson.
Sr. Doe—1st and 2d K B Watson, 3d A L Stallings.
6-8 Buck—1st C E Gustafson, 2d and 3d K B Watson.
Sr. Buck (5)—1st and 3d K B Watson, 2d and 4th A L Stallings, 5th Rockwell's Royal Rabbitry.

Standard Chinchilla

Jr. Doe—1st Atwood's Rabbitry.
Jr. Buck—1st Atwood's Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck—1st C E Gustafson, 2d Atwood's Rabbitry.

Polish

Jr. Doe, Sr. Doe and Jr. Buck—All to A L Nelson.
Sr. Buck (4)—1st K B Watson, 2d, 3d and 4th A L Nelson.

New Zealand White

Jr. Doe (18)—1st Larrison Star Rabbitry, 2d Wojcik Rabbitry, 3d A H Miller, 4th and 5th A L Stallings.
6-8 Doe (6)—1st E J Koontz, 2d Larrison Star Rabbitry, 3d Dodge's Rabbitry, 4th R. McCafferty, 5th Mount Lebanon Rabbitry.
Sr. Doe (12)—1st Dodge's Rabbitry, 2d and 3d E J Koontz, 4th Dodge's Rabbitry, 5th Mount Lebanon Rabbitry.
Jr. Buck (9)—1st E J Coontz, 2d R McCafferty, 3d Roman's Rabbitry, 4th Larrison Star Rabbitry, 5th J A Grinnage.
6-8 Buck (7)—1st E J Koontz, 2d R McCafferty, 3d and 4th Dodge's Rabbitry, 5th A H Miller.
Sr. Buck (16)—1st K B Watson, 2d and 3d E J Koontz, 4th Dodge's Rabbitry, 5th L A Hambrick.

New Zealand Red

Jr. Doe (5)—1st, 2d and 3d K B Watson, 4th Roman's Rabbitry, 5th F C Roedel.
6-8 Doe—1st Shoot Z Rabbitry, 2d K B Watson.
Sr. Doe—1st Joe Bernetti, 2d Dodge's Rabbitry.
Jr. Buck (4)—1st Joe Vernetti, 2d Roman's Rabbitry, 3d K B Watson.
6-8 Buck—1st L A Dunlap.
Sr. Buck (4)—1st Roman's Rabbitry, 2d K B Watson, 3d F C Roedel.

White Flemish Giant

Jr. Doe—1st Mayberry's Mountain View Rabbitry, 2d Elmer H Katz.
6-8 Doe—1st and 2d Mayberry's Rabbitry.
Sr. Doe (6)—1st and 2d Mayberry's Rabbitry, 3d Wigand Rabbitry, 4th Chas Stakes.
Sr. Buck—1st Mayberry's Rabbitry, 2d Chas Stakes.

Sandy Gray Flemish Giant

Jr. Doe—1st Griffin's Rabbitry, 2d Tony Terlip.
Sr. Doe—1st and 2d W A Seldon, 3d Tony Terlip.
Jr. Buck—1st Griffin's Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck (5)—1st W A Seldon, 2d Dave C Smith, 3d Tony Terlip, 4th Griffin's Rabbitry.

Steel Gray Flemish Giant

Sr. Doe (4)—1st and 3d Dave C Smith, 2d and 4th Griffin's Rabbitry.
6-8 Buck—1st Todhurst Rabbitry.
Sr. Buck (9)—1st W A Seldon, 2d, 4th and 5th Griffin's Rabbitry, 3d Dave C Smith.

Blue Flemish Giant

All to Griffin's Rabbitry.

Black Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st Tony Terlip, 2d Joe Vernetti.

Fawn Flemish Giant

All to Dave C Smith.

Light Gray Flemish Giant

All to W A Seldon.

Havana

Jr. Doe (4)—1st A H Miller, 2d Roman's Rabbitry, 3d Rockwell Royal Rabbitry, 4th Walter Lowe.
Sr. Doe—1st Dodge's Rabbitry, 2d Rockwells.
Sr. Buck (4)—1st A H Miller, 2d Dodge's Rabbitry, 3d Roman's Rabbitry, 4th Rockwell's Royal Rabbitry.

Silver Marten

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d A B McCullough.
Sr. Buck—1st T B McCullough, 2d L A Dunlap.

Black Dutch

Sr. Doe and Jr. Buck—All to L A Hambrick.
Sr. Buck—1st L A Hambrick, 2d C W Orr.

Blue Dutch

All to C W Orr.

Belgian Hare

Sr. Doe—All to K B Watson.
Sr. Buck—1st K B Watson.

New Zealand Whiterex

All to K B Watson.

New Zealand Redrex

All to K B Watson.

Havanarex

All to Roman's Rabbitry.

Erminerex

Jr. Doe and Jr. Buck—All to A H Miller.
Sr. Doe—1st Roman's Rabbitry.

Doe and Litter

1st and 4th Griffin's Rabbitry, 2d A L Nelson, 3d Dave C Smith, 5th Elmer Katz.

Meat Pen (5)

1st R McCafferty, 2d L A Hambrick, 3d Griffin's Rabbitry, 4th A L Nelson, 5th Joe Vernetti.

Roaster Pen (7)

1st Griffin's Rabbitry, 2d K B Watson, 3d and 4th R McCafferty, 5th Mount Lebanon Rabbitry.

Fur

Normal White (12)—1st, 2d and 5th E J Koontz, 3d K B Watson, 4th Dodge's Rabbitry.
Normal Colored—1st K B Watson, 2d A L Nelson, 3d Shoot Z.
Whiterex (5)—1st, 2d and 5th K B Watson, 3d A H Miller, 4th Roman's Rabbitry.

Checkered Giant

Sr. Buck—1st LeRoy Bolton.

CAVIES

Black English

Jr. Sow—1st and 2d A L Nelson, 3d Rockwell's Royal Rabbitry.
Sr. Boar—All to Walter E Lowe.
Jr. Boar—1st K B Watson.

Broken English

Sr. Sow—1st Walter E Lowe.
Sr. Boar—1st Rockwell's Royal Rabbitry, 2d Watler E Lowe.

NEW ZEALAND WHITES. Does from 10 months to 2 years old. **STANDARD CHINCHILLAS:** Does from 8 months to 18 months old. All above does bred on request or open. Good strong healthy outdoor raised pedigreed stock. No charge for breeding.

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BREEDER'S Directory

INDIANAPOLIS RABBIT BREEDERS ASSN.

Meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the homes of our members.

Walter N. Mann, Secretary
811 Prospect St.. Indianapolis, Indiana

We feel that the following members of the Indianapolis Rabbit Association are honest and reliable. Any complaints of unfair dealings will be investigated by this association. 25-9

LESTER C. WELLS
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THE ROCHESTER RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Clifford R. Trumbull,
Publicity Director

The regular monthly meeting of the R. R. B. A., Inc., was held Friday evening, March 7, 1941. A good attendance was called to order by President DuPrey at 8:30.

Many important subjects were brought forth and discussed. Among these was a rabbit dinner to be held early in April. The question of such an affair has long been a topic of debate in our body. Various locations have been investigated and different menus have been worked out. It seems that at last we have found a suitable spot for such a funtion, and a committee assigned to plan the dinner has worked out a very appetizing menu. We invite all breeders in our vicinity to join us at this dinner. We assure a good time for all.

Sketches were also submitted at this meeting for new road signs. These signs are placed in conspicuous places along roads leading into Rochester, N. Y. We believe these will aid in advertising rabbit products as well as interest the public in domestic rabbits as a hobby or business.

Following this Mr. Perry of the Rochester Museum staff where our meetings are held gave an interesting talk illustrated by colored slides on the work the museum is accomplishing. Mr. Perry's talk was well received.

And now for the news as promised in my last column. For some time Rochester has been considering an A. R. & C. B. A. convention show. It was not until lately that we have given this serious thought. With the construction of a new civic auditorium in Rochester we found the housing problem solved. This fact coupled with encouragement given by some of the A. R. & C. B. A. officials gave us the stimulation to go ahead and lay plans. Rochester is noted as a convention city. The proposed location for show room is located in the heart of downtown Rochester within easy reach of three of its finest hotels.

Along with the A. R. & C. B. A. convention it is planned to combine this show with our Eastern States Convention. This show alone in 1939 had 1,500 entries, therefore, if combined with our national show ought to be the largest show ever held on American soil.

The location mentioned for such a show has ample space for such an affair. Therefore we are going ahead with these plans and assure you that if we are chosen for the A. R. & C. B. A. convention in 1942 we will promise a show that will never be forgotten.

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By H. S. Barnes, Publicity Director,
Box 3296, Whittier Station, Tulsa, Okla.

This association received its charter 15 years ago in April and to fittingly observe the event, we will have a birthday celebration in connection with National Rabbit Dinner Week.

A number of civic leaders and public officials along with charter members have been invited to participate in the program.

Present indications are that we will have a big turn out to our party. We have authorized purchase of one hundred copies of the A. R. & C. B. A. book "The American Rabbit Industry." A printed directory of the association will be inserted in each book before distributed to club members for their disposal.

Demand for meat rabbits is far outrunning the supply. Also there is a marked scarcity of breeding stock. Some members report that they have even sold options on stock as yet unborn. Just now there is a demand for good prime pelts from local furriers and a number of members are preparing to supply this demand as the prices are attractive enough to warrant attention.

Recently we welcomed John A. Jost, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Leo C. Kneeland, Seminole, Okla.; Fred Grant, Henryetta, Okla.; and Ivan Ridenhour, Tulsa; to membership in the association.

When writing advertisers please mention SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. Thanks.

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AMERICAN BLUES—SR. BUCK, $5.00; junior bucks and does $2.50 up. Pedigreed from show winners. No unrelated trios at present. Bickley's Bunnyland, 1215 Prospect street, Sandusky, Ohio.

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CHAMPAGNE BUCKS—SENIORS and juniors, excellent type and color, $3 to $5. Order from here. Sure to please. John Parsons, licensed registrar, Freeport, Illinois.

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KEYSTONE STRAIN CASTOREX will put you out in front at the fall shows. A few good seniors and juniors left for spring delivery. Get yours now. J. E. Holtzinger, 512 S. 22nd St., Altoona, Pennsylvania.

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WHITE FLEMISH—WRITE YOUR wants. Don Reid's Rabbitry, 735 West 117th Place, Chicago, Ill.

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GOLDEN FAWN FLEMISH; ALL ages, pedigreed stock. Unrelated. Keystone Rabbitry, 942 Lambert, El Monte, California. 5

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MONEY BACK! IF NOT AS REPRESENTED! Two Sandy Flemish does ready to breed; two White Flemish does year old. E. W. Murray, 1714 West 106, Los Angeles, Calif.

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N. Z. RED AND WHITE

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